Weather
Rain or snow threatening today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 42.1 and the minimum 38.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 56.6 and 25.7.

THE CHINA PRESS
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BRITAIN TO RAISE PAY OF TROOPS IN OCCUPATION ARMY

General Policy Is Decided On For Process Of Demobilisation

NOW 30,000 A DAY

Must Keep Sufficient Force To Tide Over Period Of Transition

NEED VOLUNTEERS

Concessions Offered In Hopes Of Keeping Men Under Arms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 26.—Press Bureau. Consequent on the discussions during the past ten days in London between the Ministers and the various departments on the question of the proper maintenance of the Armies of Occupation and other matters connected with the strength and welfare of the British army, the Prime Minister convened a conference in Paris at which the Minister of War, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Eric Geddes, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir Henry Wilson were present.

Far-reaching conclusions were reached which will be brought before the Cabinet early this week and an announcement covering general policy will be made later. The intention of the Government is to immediately and substantially advance the pay of the Armies of Occupation and to give good facilities for leave.

30,000 Demobilised Every Day

The official announcement regarding the Armies of Occupation states that 30,000 men are now being demobilised daily, as compared with 8,000 a year ago, while the rate of demobilisation will shortly be 40,000 men daily. Obviously, if this process continued for two months we should be left without an organised body of disciplined troops in any part of the world in which we are involved. To build up the old voluntary army would take at least the greater part of 1919 and before any great volume of voluntary enlistment can be expected it is necessary that the rates of pay should be made attractive and that large numbers of soldiers should have been released from the army and should have been able to exercise free choice regarding re-enlisting.

We are thus confronted with the certainty of an utter gap between the great compulsory armies which won the war and the comparatively small long-service professional forces which are required to garrison the British Empire.

Provide For Transition

The forthcoming proposals are intended to provide for this intervening period. They will ensure that we have in every theater of the war sufficient forces during 1919 to see that we are not robbed of the fruits of our victories and that the Germans and their confederates are made to execute, faithfully and punctually, the conditions of the armistice and the Treaty of Peace and they will also enable us to discharge our duty towards our Allies and those depending on us.

It must be clearly understood that, while Great Britain is prepared to do her share of the work still to be done, she will not be asked to do more than her share and the United States, France and Italy will act with her in maintaining their common interests and in securing the advantages gained together.

Further, Great Britain's special obligations in maintaining the Indian Empire and the wide regions we now hold in the Middle East, as well as the part played by the navy, have been considered in computing Great Britain's share.

The task is therefore the formation and maintenance of Armies of Occupation, of moderate size compared with the present armies but of the highest discipline and efficiency, which will discharge our duty and safeguard British interests until the ordinary volunteer army of peace time can be created and all the rest of the present

(Continued on Page 5)

Varied School Problems Discussed At Convention

Social Relations Of Men And Women Students In Schools Is Subject Of Paper

A number of interesting and important papers and reports were read yesterday before the delegates to the East China Educational Association in pursuance of the program for the second day of the conference now being held at the Y.M.C.A.

The meeting opened at 9 a.m. with devotional exercises, led by the Rev. P. F. Price of Nanking, whose address was of particularly helpful character, and the morning session was occupied with business and the reading of papers by Professor J. H. Reisner and Dr. Isabel Hamilton. The afternoon session was devoted to sectional meetings, with addresses and discussions.

An important item of the morning's business meeting was the decision to appoint a committee composed of both college and Middle School representatives to look into and make recommendations on the subject of college entrance requirements. The question was brought up at the conference by the Association of college presidents and deans.

Professor Reisner's paper dealt with "The Place of Agricultural Education in Middle and Lower Schools" and he emphasised the importance of education in this subject by pointing out that the great proportion of the Chinese people live, directly or indirectly, by agriculture. It was brought out that while Middle School students do not as a rule go back to agricultural pursuits after graduation a great many do become teachers in country schools where they would be able to disseminate their expert knowledge with the best of effect.

A lively discussion followed Dr. Hamilton's address on "The Social Relations of Men and Women Students." Dr. Hamilton's conclusions favored a certain amount of social intercourse, under certain restrictions, and she gave a number of suggestions as to efforts which might be made to bring the sexes together for social and literary enjoyment and mutual improvement. The speaker cited Chinese history and the classics to show the desire even in ancient times of Chinese young people to become acquainted and maintained that the benefits which such acquaintanceship has been found to hold for Western peoples would be even of greater importance in China. Social meetings between adult pupils have been tried and found helpful, Dr. Hamilton said, co-education has been tried to a limited extent and the Continuation Committee has wisely placed the seal of its approval upon it. One of the great handicaps to social intercourse between the sexes, she pointed out, is the character of the Chinese household, which does not lend itself to such intercourse as do Western households.

A paper on the development of initiative and enthusiasm in the teaching force was to have been presented by Mrs. H. A. Vanderbeek

(Continued on Page 5)

B.A.T. MAN SHOOTS SELF WHILE RIDING IN RICSHA

Mr. G. F. Petree, Who Planned Trip To States Saturday, Mysteriously Wounded

Mr. G. F. Petree, leaf expert employed by the British-American Tobacco Company, is at the Shanghai General Hospital as the result of a self-inflicted bullet wound. His condition is not considered dangerous, an operation performed late Tuesday night, a few minutes after he was taken to the hospital, saving his life.

The cause of the shooting and how it happened are not known. Mr. Petree was riding in a ricsha to the Astor House from Wayside shortly after 9:30 Tuesday night when the coolie heard a shot and saw blood streaming from the ricsha. He brought Mr. Petree to the Hongkew police station and the sergeant in charge rushed the injured man to the General Hospital where Doctors Walter B. Billinghurst and J. Elliott Murray operated after seeing that the bullet had severed a main artery in the left thigh. Mr. Petree was unconscious and very weak from loss of blood but recovered from the operation and was resting comfortably last night.

No reason is assigned for the shooting. Mr. Petree, who is 29 years old and has been with the B.A.T. the past five years, left the Kalee Hotel, where he was stopping pending the departure of the Ecuador for San Francisco Saturday morning, shortly before seven o'clock Tuesday night. He went to the Astor House and from there took a ricsha to Wayside, going via Broadway and Yangtszepoo Road. When near Wayside, he told the coolie to turn around and when near Yuenfong Road, the coolie heard the shot. Mr. Petree was taken unconscious to the Hongkew station, arriving there at 9:50 o'clock.

Mr. Petree arrived here about three weeks ago on his way to the United States on leave. He had engaged passage on the Ecuador and was going direct to his home in Germanton, North Carolina.

He is well known in Shanghai as he was in the local offices of the B.A.T. some 18 months before going into Manchuria and Korea as leaf buyer. He formerly resided at the Astor House.

BRITISH LABOR LEADERS ARE INVITED TO PARIS

Will Consult With Peace Delegation On International Labor Legislation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—An official communique from Paris today announces:

The Government has invited five prominent Trade Union leaders, namely, Messrs. Henderson, Thomas, Bowerman, Bunning and Shirkie, to come to Paris to consider the proposals on matters affecting the conditions of employment from an international aspect. Consultations between the above and the British representatives on the Commission on International Labor Regulation will take place today and tomorrow, and the results of these deliberations will be laid before the Commission.

The delegates met this morning when there was a general agreement regarding the main lines to be pursued.

The Dominion Labor representatives will be included in the meeting tomorrow.

JAPAN PEACE DELEGATE TALKS ON TOKIO'S POLICY

Has No Territorial Ambitions In China And Will Respect Integrity And Open Door

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 26.—Baron Makino, Japan's senior representative at the Peace Conference, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, declared that Japan does not intend and does not desire to interfere in Russian affairs, although she is willing to help Russia to restore order. Japan has already withdrawn the majority of her troops from Siberia and is merely maintaining guards at certain points to protect the interests of the Allies.

He added that Japan has no territorial ambitions in China and moreover was pledged to maintain the political and territorial integrity of China, to whom Japan is swayed solely by sincere friendship. At the Peace Conference Japan would emphasise the vital necessity for friendly agreement and co-operation between China and Japan. If this was forthcoming, together with the open door and equal opportunity in the Far East, the problem would be solved.

Capital Of Rheinish Hesse Occupied By Americans

American troops have occupied Mainz, capital of the Province of Rhenish Hesse and one of the principal fortresses of Germany on the left bank of the Rhine.

BELFAST GOES WITHOUT ANY GAS OR ELECTRICITY

Strike Of Municipal Employes Causes Suffering; Bakers In Glasgow Quit Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—Belfast was without gas or electricity yesterday evening as the result of a strike of Municipal employes and shipyard workers. The hospitals, in which hundred of wounded and sick soldiers are lying, had not sufficient gas to cook their dinner.

The bakers in Glasgow struck on Saturday.

Trouble is spreading in Fifeshire where 14,000 miners are out on strike.

A meeting of Liverpool railway men yesterday supported the decision of their comrades in London to take direct action on February 9 unless their demands for an eight-hour day and the elimination of non-Unionists were conceded.

Invitations Are Out For Washington Ball

Will Be Sent To All Americans Today; Other Nationals To Be Invited

Invitations to the Washington's Birthday ball will be sent to all Americans in Shanghai today by the committee of the American Company, S.V.C., in charge of the affair.

Tickets of admission at five dollars may be subscribed for only by Americans but Americans may invite other nationals. All applications for invitations, giving the names of those invited, must be sent to the committee before February 10.

Subscriptions are to be sent to Sergeant H. F. Kay, honorary secretary, 18B Kiangse Road.

Americans, who do not receive invitations, may obtain them from Sergeant Kay.

BRANCH LIBRARY URGED FOR NORTHERN DISTRICT

Reading Room Recommended In Annual Report Of Charity Organisation Committee

The establishment of a branch of the Public Library and free reading room on the north side of the Garden Bridge is recommended in the annual report of the Charity Organisation Committee of the Kings' Daughters' Society, published in the Municipal Gazette today.

The report shows that 205 relief cases were handled during the year and 100 other cases were carried over from 1917. The Committee found work for 49 applicants, assisted 26 to leave Shanghai and has responded to 540 requests for clothing.

The Committee deplores its inability to cope with the situation arising from the large number of Russian refugees in Shanghai because offers for employment are few and out of all proportion to the number of applicants.

"There are still impossible cases on the Committee's books of men who live on public charity and will not work. Until certain consular courts introduce a vagrancy act, this unsatisfactory state of affairs must exist," says the report.

Strike Movement Grows In Germany; Ultimatum Is Given

Transport Workers Threaten To Go Out Unless Awarded Raise In Pay

(French Wireless)

Berne, January 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The strike movement continues in Germany. The laborers and workers in the transport companies have sent an ultimatum to their employers in which they say that they will call a strike on the 29th if they do not agree to give them an increase in wages.

Assembly To Meet At Weimar

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 27.—The National Theater at Weimar is being prepared for the meeting of the National Assembly. Besides the installation of the telegraph and telephones, there will be special wireless communication with Berlin, buildings in the town are also being requisitioned, including the Grand Duke's Castle, except the private rooms, while the garrison is being heavily increased.

Quiet Election In Berlin

Amsterdam, January 27.—A message sent from Berlin yesterday states that the elections in Greater Berlin for the Prussian National Assembly passed off quietly. Far fewer persons voted in the elections than on the previous Sunday.

50,000 IN PROCESSION AT LIEBKNECHT FUNERAL

Route At Cortege Heavily Guarded But Crowd Disperses Quietly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 26.—A message from Berlin states that on the occasion of the funerals of Liebknecht and thirty-two other Spartacists, Government troops with field guns and machine-guns were posted everywhere, motor lorries with machine-guns patroled the streets and all traffic was stopped. A procession four miles long, in which 50,000 persons participated, marched to the cemetery and then dispersed quietly.

BOLSHEVIKI ATTACKING ALLIES IN NORTH RUSSIA

Force Americans And Russians To Withdraw To Shorter Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—An official communique from the British headquarters in North Russia reports:

The Bolsheviki continued their pressure on the Shenkursk front with considerable forces. They attacked on the 22nd and 23rd after a bombardment which had lasted for three days. Our forces, consisting principally of American and Russian troops, withdrew to the Shenkursk defenses to avoid being outflanked by superior numbers. Later they evacuated the town and the defenses, taking up a shorter line northward.

Washington, January 27.—General March has published an official despatch similar to the official communique issued by the British commander in North Russia, which has already been cabled. General March adds that subsequent attacks on new positions held by the American forces were repulsed and the Inter-Allied commander has sufficient reinforcements to handle the situation.

BRITISH NAVY DISPERSED TO ALL PARTS OF WORLD

White Ensign To Be Seen In China, Indian Ocean And Persian Gulf

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—Admiral Sir David Beatty, when receiving the Freedom of Edinburgh on Saturday, announced that the Grand Fleet was being dispersed.

Mr. Archibald Hurd, discussing the effects of this great transformation, says that a considerable proportion of the ships must be placed forthwith on a peace footing under the nucleus system. With the removal of the target in northern waters, a considerable force will be retained in the Channel and an adequate squadron in the Mediterranean but the navy must be employed in a large measure in the outer seas. The flag must again be shown in Canada, the Pacific, China, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

Whatever the plans of the Admiralty, they must fit in with the Dominions, which will certainly desire to bear a larger share of the naval defense of the Empire, as their request for Admiral Lord Jellicoe's advice seems to indicate. The opportunity now offers for creating something in the nature of an Empire force, an imperial squadron of Queen Elizabeths or similar ships for ocean-going work, each section of the Empire making an appropriate contribution in officers, men and vessels and leaving to the Dominions the provision of mobile forces for local defense.

CZECHS SURROUNDED BY BOLSHEVIK ARMY

Situation Of General Dutoff Critical Since Capture Of Orenburg

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, January 28.—It is officially confirmed here that Orenburg was occupied by the Bolsheviki after General Dutoff's forces had withdrawn in a northerly direction towards Sterlitamak. Practically surrounded by Bolsheviki, the situation of the army under General Dutoff is critical.

A message sent from Omsk on the 24th states that the advance of the Siberian army towards Viatka, despite the very intense cold, is developing successfully.

Site Is Reserved For Allied Memorial

French And International Councils Agree To Set Apart Spot On Foreshore

The French and International Municipal Councils have concurred in the matter of the reservation of a site at the junction of the Quai de France, Avenue Edward VII and the Bund for the erection of an Allied monument in memorial of the men who laid down their lives during the war, according to correspondence published in this week's Municipal Gazette.

The correspondence was a result of a letter sent to the Municipal Council by the British Chamber of Commerce stating the desirability of erection of such a memorial by Allied residents and suggesting the site. The matter was then taken up by the French Chamber of Commerce with the French Municipal Council and both bodies signified their readiness to reserve the spot located between the Transformer House and the Metereological Station on the Bund at the end of Avenue Edward VII.

GERMAN COLONIES' DISPOSAL TAKEN UP BY GREAT POWERS

Fate Of Islands In Southern Pacific Only Subject Discussed

MAY BE DIVIDED

Agreement Made In 1917 Awarded All South Of Equator To Australia

LOST TO GERMANY

Only Issue Is Whether They Will Be Made International

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). During the sitting on Monday afternoon the conference of representatives of the five Allied and Associated Powers continued their exchange of views concerning the former German colonies in the Pacific and Far East. Representatives of the British Dominions and China were heard.

At the same time the representatives of nineteen Powers met under the presidency of M. Jules Cambon, a French delegate at the Peace Conference, to proceed with the matter of the election of the delegates who are to represent them on various commissions.

Procedure For Colonies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that the method which the Peace Conference will follow to settle territorial questions is now apparent. The first discussion will take place at the meeting of the governments at the Quai d'Orsay. Whenever serious difficulties are met they will be referred to a special commission instituted for the purpose.

The initial application of this method was made on Friday, when colonial problems were examined for the first time. Except for a brief reference to East Africa towards the end of the meeting, no other subjects were discussed except the fate of the German colonies in the Pacific.

Mr. W. M. Hughes and Mr. W. F. Massey asked the Conference to sanction the agreement concluded between Great Britain and Japan in February, 1917, allocating the German possessions south of the equator to Australia and New Zealand. They urgently explained the wonderful contribution to the war made by their respective countries and the necessity for some compensation for their efforts. Furthermore, they said that every attempt to apply to the islands in the Southern Pacific the right of self-determination would lead to a ridiculous failure. The French Government, which is full of admiration concerning the exertions of the Dominions, is anxious to show its deep appreciation and M. Clemenceau especially is on excessively cordial terms with the Dominion Ministers.

Colonies Won't Be Returned

At the opening of the Conference Mr. Lloyd George stated, in agreement with President Wilson, that there was no question of returning her colonies to Germany. The only point at issue is whether the German colonies shall be placed under an International Government or trusted to the management of a single Power with a mandate from the League of Nations.

The discussion will be resumed on Monday, when it will extend to the German possessions in Africa. General Smuts will be the chief exponent of the British claims while the French claims will be presented by M. de Peretti, the head of the African Department at the Quai d'Orsay.

Intructions To Poland Delegates

Paris, January 27.—At today's meeting of the representatives of the five Great Powers M. Pichon submitted drafts of the instructions

to be given to the proposed Commission for Poland.

Committees Are Appointed

London, January 27.—An official communique from Paris today announces:

The representatives of the Powers with special interests, under the presidency of M. Cambon, have appointed the following members to the Missions in accordance with the decisions of the plenary session held on the 25th:

The League of Nations Mission—Belgium, M. Hymens; Brazil, M. Pescoa; China, Dr. Wellington Koo; Servia, M. Vesnitch; Portugal, M. Reis.

Responsibility for the Authors of the War Mission—Servia, M. Yovanovitch; Rumania, M. Rosental; Greece, M. Politis.

International Legislation on Labor Mission—Belgium, M. Vandervelde and M. Mahaim; Cuba, M. Bustamante; Czecho-Slovak Republic, M. Benes.

International Control of Ports, Waterways and Railways Mission—China, Mr. Wang; Greece, M. Coromilas; Servia, M. Trumbitch; Uruguay, M. Blanco.

British Delegates Meet

London, January 27.—An official communique from Paris today reports:

The British Empire delegation met this evening at the Villa Majestic. The following were present:

Mr. Lloyd George; Mr. G. N. Barnes; Sir Robert Borden; Sir G. Foster; Mr. W. M. Hughes; General Botha; General Smuts; Mr. W. F. Massey; Sir J. G. Wards; Mr. W. F. Lloyd; Mr. E. S. Montagu; the Maharaja of Bikanir; Lord Satyendra Sinha and Sir Maurice Hankey.

No Answer From Bolsheviki

Paris, January 26.—M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a statement to journalists today said that the Allied Governments had not yet received a direct response from the Russian governments to the invitation to send delegates to a conference at Prinkipo. They had no information concerning the intentions of the Bolsheviki beyond a telegram from Moscow to the French Socialist, M. Longuet, asking for confirmation of the invitation.

M. Pichon emphasised that the invitation did not mean Allied recognition of the Bolshevik and other governments. Asked whether he recognised the Bolshevik as the *de facto* government in Russia, M. Pichon said that it was incontestable that the Bolsheviki nowadays played a great part in Russian affairs.

M. Pichon explained that the Peace Conference Bureau consisted of M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Lansing, Baron Makino and Baron Sonnino.

Amsterdam, January 27.—An official message from Berlin announces that General von Winterfeldt has resigned the chairmanship of the German section of the Armistice Commission owing to Marshal Foch's decision to occupy the Strasbourg fortress sector on the 29th in accordance with the terms laid down when the armistice was renewed on the 17th.

RECONSTRUCTION ORDER CIRCULATED BY FRANCE

Each Devastated District To Appoint Man To Direct Work Of Rebuilding

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Journal Officiel publishes a circular asking for the appointment in the chief town of each district destroyed or devastated, as the result of causes arising from the war, of a local representative to be chosen among the inhabitants for his intelligence, activity and devotion to his fellow citizens, specially charged to secure the carrying out of the numerous measures of all kinds on which depends the progressive reorganisation of local life and reorganisation on methodical lines.

SALT REVENUE FOR 1918 SHOWS GOOD INCREASE

Net Amount Paid Into Group Banks Last Year Was $71,589,603

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 28.—The net Salt Revenue paid into the Group Banks in 1918 amounted to $71,589,603, an increase of $962,354 over 1917.

Temple Bell Given To Mr. C. R. Crane

Military And Civil Governors At Hangchow Make Gift To Visitor

A huge temple bell, weighing over 400 pounds, a present to Mr. Charles R. Crane from the Military and Civil Governors at Hangchow, has been received here and is at present at the American Consulate.

The bell is a fac-simile of a temple bell for which Mr. Crane happened to express his admiration on the occasion of his recent visit to Hangchow. Experts state that it has a particularly fine tone.

Chinese Police Constable 1040, on duty at Kiangse Road Bridge, cocked his ear in the direction of the Customs House and tilted it to the angle best suited for catching the first note of the midnight chimes which should spell "off duty" for him. In this blissful attitude an outrageous discord caught him and hurled itself viciously against his receptive tympanum.

C.P.C. 1040 hastily surveyed the surroundings and perceived that the outcry became more hideously loud as a ricsha loomed up through the mist. Closer inspection revealed a figure in the ricsha. The figure rocked violently from side to side, waved its arms and bellowed sulphurous remarks to the accompaniment of reverberating kicks upon his vehicle's footboard. With one majestic bound the C.P.C. placed himself astride the right of way, demanded of the figure if it did not know what hour of the night it was and advised it to shut up. The figure stared blankly for a moment and then resumed raving. The officer observed that the figure bore two recently acquired black eyes while its face and garments showed evidences of close and repeated association with gutters, muddy pavements and even less social elements.

The C.P.C. questioned the coolie, who had evidently got used to the din and exhibited slight interest. The cargo had been consigned to him for delivery, he said, to a box shop nearby in the Kiangse Road. By this time sympathy had crept into the policeman's bosom and he said he'd go along and see that the poor chap got home all right.

They drew up presently before the shop in question and the coolie rapped at the door. After a bit the door opened and one Koo Ah-doo poked out his head. In the dim light of the doorway the occupant of the ricsha appeared even more of a wreck than he really was. Koo took a second look and called the policeman a brute. Then he called for Peu Ying-zai and the two sailed out of the shop and charged C.P.C. 1040. This amazed party managed to get one feeble shriek out of his whistle when he was overborne. His service cap was demolished at the first onslaught, his whistle torn away, his clothes ripped and violent disaster stared him in the face.

But up on the corner of Hongkong Road C.P.C. 1050 had heard his cohort's S.O.S. Arriving on the run he hurled himself into the fray. His hat and whistle were among the first casualties and again gloom shrouded the prospect. Then when all was blackest, came C.P.C. 358, and the tide of battle turned.

In Court Wong Kwe-ling, he of the ricsha, admitted indiscretion. Owing to the imminence of the China New Year he had frisked too freely with the samshu and while that way had fallen down and bumped his right eye against something. But that was all, he indignantly declaimed. He was coming peaceably home for first aid to the injured member when C.P.C. 1040 met him and punched him in the other eye. Koo Ah-doo swore that this was true and added that all three policemen had participated in the assault. Peu Ying-zai corroborated but said that there were four attackers.

Koo, Peu and Wong will spend New Year's week and the week following away from home.

Case Dismissed

Tsang Ping-zung, all wet and shivering, was handed over by a Special Constable to a C.P.C. with instructions to book him at the station for trying to commit suicide in the Soochow Creek. The following morning the Court asked Tsang for an explanation.

"Purely accidental," said Tsang, "I fell in."

Red Cross Supplies Go To Siberia Today

Hospital Garments, Gauze Dressings And Underclothing Will Be Shipped

Sixteen cases of hospital garments, made in the American Red Cross work rooms, and four cases of gauze dressings, made for the American Red Cross at the British Women's Work Association depot, will be shipped to Vladivostok today.

Five thousand suits of flannelette underclothes, purchased by the Czech army through Lane, Crawford and Company of Shanghai and made in the American Red Cross work rooms, will also be sent. The undergarments were completed in six weeks.

Another shipment of 5,000 suits for Czech soldiers will be sent to Vladivostok on the next steamer. These are now being made by the British Women's Work Association, French Croix Rouge and the Russian and Italian branches of the Allied War Relief Association.

Work in the American rooms is being delayed because few workers are available and if the present rate of production is to be maintained more women must help at the work rooms on Kiangse Road.

Cathedral Meeting To Be Held Today

War Memorial Scheme Comes Up For Consideration Besides Other Business

The annual meeting of the subscribers of Holy Trinity Cathedral will be held at 5:30 p.m. today in the Church House. In addition to the ordinary business the War Memorial scheme will be considered. It is understood that Bishop Molony has sent in writing his view on the scheme.

REPUBLICAN CABINET FORMED IN PORTUGAL

Relvas Heads New Ministry Designed To Add Strength To Cause Of Republic

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). As the result of a conference at Belem Palace, a new Portuguese cabinet has been formed under the presidency of Senhor Jose Relvas, who is also Minister of Public Instruction. The portfolio of Foreign Affairs has been given to Senhor Egas Doniz, the Portuguese delegate at the Peace Conference.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, January 26.—Official. Although the Monarchists in Braganza, Lisbon and Viseu have been crushed, as the military and civilians in the Aveiro district are seeking to revive the quarrels among the Republicans, the Government has resigned but, in order not to weaken the Republican forces at the present grave juncture, continues to conduct affairs until a new cabinet has been formed.

London, January 26.—Reuter's Agency has received the following official statement with regard to the situation in Portugal:

On the 23rd certain units of the Lisbon garrison declared in favor of the Oporto rebels and a regiment of cavalry and part of another, with three batteries of artillery, took up their positions on Monsanto.

The Government thereupon enrolled 9,000 volunteers to augment the regular forces, surrounded and defeated the rebels and captured their guns. The rebel cavalry is at present retreating in disorderly fashion, closely pursued. The victory has aroused great enthusiasm in Lisbon.

The Government is now carrying out large concentrations of troops with a view to suppressing the rising at Oporto with a minimum of fighting.

Prince John Memorial Held In Vladivostok

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, January 28.—This afternoon an impressive Memorial Service for Prince John was attended by the Allied representatives and their staffs and the leading local men of the British colony, while the Canadians furnished a guard of honor.

France Stops Making Wool Requisitions

Sale And Dealings To Be Unrestricted Hereafter In France And North Africa

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Ministry of Industrial Reconstruction makes known that in future there will be no further requisition of the national production of wool. Therefore the sale and dealings in wool will be unrestricted in France and in Northern Africa.

FOOD SITUATION BAD IN NORTH INDIA PROVINCES

High Prices Inflict Hardship On Poor And Lack Of Rain Hurts Crops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—A message from Delhi says that the high prices of foodstuffs are inflicting grave hardships on the poorer classes and the agricultural position in Northern India is growing worse owing to the absence of the winter rains. Among the measures being taken to ameliorate the situation are the prohibition of exportation of Indian grain, the favorable acquisition of most of the Burma rice corps and the importation of Australian wheat. Facilitation of transportation of foodstuffs in the provinces from the better stocked areas is probable. Apparently nothing has yet been settled with regard to the suggested importation of South African maize.

TO RELEASE PRISONERS IN LLOYD GEORGE PLOT

Premier Himself Suggests Freedom For Those Who Conspired To Kill Him

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 25.—At the request of the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary has decided to release on license Alfred and Winifred Mason, who were convicted in February, 1917, of conspiracy to murder the Prime Minister.

Residences For Sale

Newly built modern houses for sale on terms to suit purchasers.

LAND FOR SALE

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Father Time Beams Benevolently

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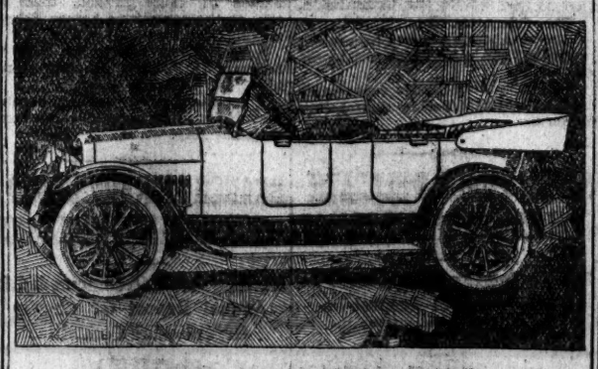

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Meets

Charging that a King's regulation, compiled with the object of preventing short selling, has been drawn by "someone with a very limited knowledge of the business with which he was interfering," and, after quoting laws of the United States, England and Germany, concluding that the British Government has frankly admitted the undesirability of such legislation as is being forced on British subjects here, Mr. A. L. Anderson, chairman of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, recommended that the 1919 committee, elected at the annual general meeting yesterday, take some action to have the regulation repealed.

The committee elected includes Messrs. D. M. Gubbay, W. G. Worcester, H. J. Clare, R. O. Hummel and G. H. Potts. The election followed the chairman's speech.

After passing the accounts, the Exchange voted £250 to the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich.

The chairman's speech follows:

Gentlemen: I am happy to have once more the privilege of addressing you from the chair.

At our last annual general meeting I mentioned that it had become necessary that our articles of association should be revised and this revision has now been effected, your committee having held eleven sessions to determine the matter. The petition for the requisite leave to alter was granted by the Supreme Court January 6, 1919.

I think I am justified in congratulating you on the past year's work, which was perhaps more satisfactory on the average than the house has experienced for many years, nor do I see any reason to suppose that the present year will bring us anything but good business. While, as I have said, the year 1918 was a good one for us, things at the outset looked very threatening as the result of legal actions taken in connection with stolen share certificates. The decisions of the Court, not being correctly understood by our native friends, gave rise to considerable distrust and it was only with some difficulty that a wholesale realisation and boycott of foreign securities was averted.

In case there are some still cherishing a lingering suspicion, I want to say, in language shorn of all legal phrases, that the directors of a company cannot go back on a certificate which they have signed and to which the company's seal has been affixed, but they can claim indemnification from the one who by the production of false or stolen documents induced them to issue such a certificate.

Your committee has done what lay in its power to prevent or at all events to limit thefts of certificates, by inducing company-secretaries to adopt some simple precautions in their issue, and by the compilation of a list of all cancelled certificates in local companies as far as such can be ascertained. This list is obtainable by the public from the head-boy, at its cost price to us.

The foregoing, together with the customary round of executive duties, and settling of disputes touches the limits of your committee's activities during the past year and I will now refer to a task which awaits the committee that you will shortly elect.

Early in 1915 a King's regulation under Article 155 of "China Order in Council, 1904," was promulgated and has been allowed to stand for the duration of the war. This regulation, compiled with the object of preventing short-selling, must have been drawn by someone with a very limited knowledge of business with which he was interfering; yet secure in his conceit of himself he appears never to have sought the advice of those best qualified to advise him. I should like to quote to him, whoever he may be, from a text-book on our business. "The Stock Exchange from within":

"The scientific way to measure the value of speculators in wide markets is to consider the bull as one whose purchases serve to minimise the decline and the bear as one who serves a doubly useful purpose in minimising the advance by his short sales and in checking the decline by covering those sales.

"All these operations serve useful economic purposes, since the more buyers and sellers there are, the greater the stability of prices and the nearer approach of prices to values" . . . "every short sale by a bear requires a purchase by him of equal magnitude, and it is precisely these covering operations of the bears that do the utmost good in the way of checking declines in times of panic or distress."

"This is not the first attempt to stop short selling. In 1734, Sir John Barnard's act imposed a penalty of £100 for short-selling but it quickly became a dead-letter or only availed of by such persons as we should now call 'welchers' and in 1860 it was repealed as imposing unnecessary restrictions on the making of contracts for the sale . . . . of public stocks an securities."

This is a frank admission on the part of the British Government of the undesirability of just such legislation as is being forced on British subjects here.

In 1867 the Leeman act became law, calling for numbers in contracts, but this refers to bank stock only.

In 1878 a Royal commission reported on the London Stock Exchange that "any control which might be introduced . . . . should be exercised with a sparing hand."

The Hughes Commission reported to the Governor of New York in 1909 that "the most fruitful policy will be found in measures which will lesson speculation by persons not qualified to engage in it. In carrying out such a policy exchanges can accomplish more than legislation."

In 1812 the State of New York passed an act very similar to Sir John Barnard's but this was repealed in 1858 and short selling was declared to be legal.

The German "bourse law" which prohibited forward dealings in shares was repealed in 1908 after having worked ill to that country for 12 years. It was officially declared to have "proved injurious to the public" and increased the dangers of speculation.

Backed thus by the experience and legislation of three countries it should be easy for the incoming committee to remedy the blunder committed, and procure the cancellation of this objectionable regulation.

A further field of endeavor will be found in the inauguration of a clearing system for quarterly settlings, the present system of passing securities from hand to hand many times in the day having become too cumbersome.

That is all I have to say as chairman, but I trust you will permit me to make a personal remark before I sit down. I have been a member of this institution for 20 years, having been on the committee most of the time, and although, as you are aware I am not seeking re-election either to this chair or to the committee table, I have the interests of the Exchange at heart. As retiring chairman, then allow me to appeal to you for loyal support of the actions of the new committee and of the interests of the Exchange.

It has at times seemed to me that some of the members can only see as far as their noses and for a little present profit are willing to endanger the future of the institution which assists them in their livelihood. I ask of you unselfish consideration of the interest of the members as a body so that, with the rapid growth which will come upon this place in the next few years, the Exchange may attain to that dignity and importance which should be its due.

BRITISH APPOINTMENTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—The Press Bureau announces that the following appointments have been made:

The Earl of Lytton to be Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Charles McCurdy, M.P., to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry.

Mr. Waldorf Aster to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board.

News Brevities

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club will meet tomorrow afternoon at the Carlton Cafe to study the subject "Modern French Song Writers." The program will begin at 5 o'clock and the leader, Mrs. Wilbur, requests that members be no hand promptly. A full and most enjoyable program is anticipated.

• • •

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner Siberia Maru will leave Hongkong tomorrow noon and arrives at Woosung Sunday. The Siberia Maru will sail for Japan ports and San Francisco Monday afternoon at four o'clock.

• • •

Three men, two armed with revolvers, entered the dwelling house at 423 Chinkiang Road Tuesday night and stole jewelry and money totaling $300.

• • •

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Race Club will be held at the grand stand this evening at 6 o'clock.

• • •

Lieutenant G. F. Banham arrived from Chefoo yesterday.

• • •

Dr. Y. C. Chang, President of Tsing Hua College in Peking, has recovered sufficiently from his recent operation on the nose to leave the Union Medical Hospital.

• • •

The Peking Government will shortly award decorations to all the members of the Tariff Revision Commission in recognition of their valuable services.

• • •

According to a report of the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the number of new companies established in 1918 was 7,972 companies, whose total capital was Yen 786,000,000.

• • •

The Municipal offices will be closed to public business from Saturday to next Thursday owing to the China New Year's holidays.

• • •

One case of smallpox, one of paratyphoid, one of dysentery and three of diphtheria among the foreign population of the Settlement are recorded in the Health Officer's report for last week.

• • •

The Fire Brigade report for December reports 17 calls, as against 35 for the same month last year. The damage on assessed property in the Settlement is esimated at Tls 8,125—Tls. 2,500 on foreign property—as against Tls. 35,950 during December, 1917.

• • •

A remarkably good condition of public health is shown in Dr. Stanley's report for the month of December. The isolation hospitals were practically empty and there was no instance of smallpox being recorded among either foreign or Chinese residents, though cases were brought here on a ship. Very few cases of influenza occurred. There were a few mild cases of diphtheria and one Chinese case of cerebrospinal fever. The abnormally wet weather is cited by Dr. Stanley as a probable factor in producing such a remarkable absence of communicable disease.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the Merchant Marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Second officer of the Chiyuen, Mr. E. Grandson, transferred to the Kiangteen; from home leave, Mr. M. Ferguson, to chief engineer of the Kiangtung.

MAILS FOR ITALY

The Chinese Post Office will close direct mails for Italy by the Italian steamer Roma, due to leave on or about February 1.

GOOD DIGESTION A JOY

Sound Hints for Dyspeptics

Good digestion is not appreciated until you lose it. Then you cannot afford to risk making experiments by trying uncertain remedies. Strong medicines are hard on weak stomachs.

To be able to eat what you want and to digest it is a priceless blessing. If you have lost it do not be deceived by the claims of predigested foods, purgatives, and stomach tonics, so-called.

There is no tonic for the stomach that is not a tonic for every other part of the body. As the blood circulates through all the body, an improvement in its condition quickly results in strengthening any weak organs. Rich, red blood is absolutely necessary to proper digestion. If your stomach is weak, and you are troubled with flatulence, sour risings in the throat, a feeling of pressure about the heart, and palpitation, try the true tonic treatment of Dr. Williams' pink pills.

The first noticeable effect of these world-famous Pills is an improvement in the appetite. Then the sleep becomes sound and untroubled, and is followed by a sense of rested well-being in the morning. The nerves grow calm and steady, the digestion regains normal healthy activity, a feeling of general betterment rapidly ensues.

So many dyspetics have been helped by this simple and readily obtained treatment that every sufferer from indigestion should promply try Dr. Williams' pink pills. Start today by obtaining a supply from your chemist. Or send $1.50 for 1 bottle, or $8.00 for 6 bottles, to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The little book "What To Eat and How To Eat," which contains much useful information on the diet, will be sent to you free in response to a postcard request.

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Fatima

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News and Views in the World of Books

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Safety Pens, Screw Top, Medium and Stub			8.00
Safety Pens, Screw Top, All grades			5.00
The Student Pen for Boys and Girls			2.50

Oscar Wilde's Works

The Importance of Being Earnest
Intentions
Essays and Lectures
A Woman of No Importance
Poems
An Ideal Husband
Lord Arthur Saviles' Crime
Lady Windermere's Fan
The Duchess of Padna

William De Morgan's Books

Joseph Vance
Alice—for Short
Somehow Good
A Likely Story
When Ghost Meets Ghost
An Affair of Dishonor
$3.50 each

The Art of J. MacWhirter, by M. H. Spielmann $1.50

Dennison's Crepe Paper Towers in packet $0.60
Towel Holder for same with key 3.00

Fiction

New Adventures of Joseph, by J. J. Bell
Cindrella, by S. R. Crockett
The Instrusions of Peggy, by Authony Hope
The Waters of Jordon, by H. A. Vachell
Meriel of the Moore, by R. E. Vernede
Oak Leyites, by E. F. Benson
The Home of the Bashervilles, by Conan Doyle
We Two, by Edmar Lyall
Four-Feathers by E. W. Mason
Sharron, by Baroness von Hutten
Confessions of a Ladies' Man, by Wm. le Quex
The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come, by John Fox, Jr.
The Devil's Garden, by W. B. Maxwell
The Pearl Fishers, by H. de Van Stacpoole
Corporal Jacques, by H. de Van Stacpoole.
The Princess of New York, by Cosmo Hamilton
Lake of Wine, by Bernard Cape
Helbeck of Bannisdale, by Mrs. Humphry Ward

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An extension has now been made in our Sales Office, commencing January 11, 1919. Imported foreign books counter is now on the first floor and our own foreign publications are sold at the same place. A very large space is available for exhibition of foreign books, which may be easily reached for examination. Our patrons are cordially invited to go up to the first floor to see our big and new shipments just received.

A few of the new arrivals:

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Buffen: French Short Stories	$2.50
Koren: French Composition	2.00
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Baumbach: Der Schweigershon	1.20
Ready-Made Speeches	1.88
Clarke: Handbook of Best Readings	3.50
Manual Of Style and Education	3.75
Matter, Form and Style	1.50
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Buck: Art of Composition	2.75
Illustrative Exercises in English Composition	2.50
Hitchcock: Enlarged Practical Book Of English Composition	2.50
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Special Russian Manuals for the Beginner and Advanced Student by Nevill Forbes, M. A., University of Oxford.

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Chinese American Publishing Co.
26 CANTON ROAD SHANGHAI

Venus In The East

Venus In The East. By Wallace Irwin. Illustrated. George H. Doran Company.

The young, rich, muscular, and entirely unsophisticated Westerner who comes to the East and "goes into society" appears once more as the hero of a novel, the book this time being Mr. Wallace Irwin's new story, "Venus in the East." The young man's name is Gilbert Kernochan McNair, and he is generally known as "Buddy." Having made a fortune by inventing a "super-cyanide process of gold reduction," Buddy decides to go to New York, the especial lure being a certain very beautiful and very fashionable Mrs. Pat Dyvenot, whose picture he has seen, and about whom he has read in various Sunday supplements. It so happens, moreover, that he had once encountered Mr. Terrill Overbeek when that wealthy New Yorker was hunting in the West and rendered him a service which Mr. Overbeek had sworn never to forget, and to return, if possible. As Mr. Overbeek had once been engaged to Mrs. Pat Dyvenot—shortly after her divorce—Buddy felt that he ought to find it easy to obtain an introduction to her through the ex-fiancee. But Buddy had another string to his bow in the person of Mr. Pontius Blint of the firm which had bought the super-cyanide process. So off he started, but before he reached New York he had an adventure on the train which cost him a considerable sum of money, and apparently proved the truth of certain theories advanced by the wise, if pessimistic, Doc. Naylor, theories which had to do with that female of the species who is so much more deadly than the male.

How Buddy came to New York, acquired a suite of rooms at an expensive hotel, and first met what the rather astute Mr. Blint called "the Bronx set," later buying his way into that of Mrs. Pat Dyvenot for the modest sum of a quarter of a million, the story tells. Also of the wanderings of the famous Overbeek pearls, of how Buddy, so to speak, got mixed up with them, of how he went to a servants' ball and, after various adventures and misadventures, at last met the real thing in New York aristocracy. Miss Martha Harrison presently ventured the opinion that her part in it at least was very "like a scenario;" and who would venture to dispute such a point with a lady? The story has plenty of complications, and when we leave Buddy he is in a condition of unmitigated happiness.

WAIF-O'-THE-SEA

Waif-O'-The-Sea. By Cyrus Townend Brady. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Co. $1.40 (gold).

Though the Sharon is a whaling vessel that used to sail out after sperm oil from New Bedford in the good old days before the advent of Mr. Rockefeller, there is mighty little whaling done on it in the trip detailed by this novel. There isn't time—what with mutinies and Chilean privateers and yarn-spinning (mighty good yarns they are) and love-making. This is a book to delight the heart of the lover of the old-fashioned type of sea story. It starts with a bang, with the murder of the Captain of the Sharon by some Melanesian seamen. The dreadful tragedy is witnessed by Rey, a cabin boy:

"Such a shriek as that coming down from aloft startled the Captain. He half turned, but it was too late. The biggest Melanesian, armed with a whaling spade, was right at the Captain's back. Now a whaling spade is a long-handled implement that looks not unlike a common garden spade, except its curved cutting or thrusting edge is sharp as a razor. It is a terrible weapon in a strong hand. The islanders were not good sailors, but they were experts in the use of any throwing or thrusting weapons, such as lance or spear.

"Rey saw the flash of light on the polished weapon as the islander leaped up and lunged viciously at the Captain. The thrust was delivered with terrific force and the edge caught the officer on the side of the neck."

It will be seen from this extract that there is no nonsense about Mr. Brady's method. In the very next chapter you find out that Rey is not a boy at all, but a girl. Her story is a curious one—for the reader to find out. The Sharon, having outlived one mutiny, is very soon subject to another, this time at the hands of some befriended Chileans. (This is mid-nineteenth century, before the Pan-American Union). It would be unfair to detail the vicissitudes of the unhappy ship, almost as unhappy as Conrad's ship that was going to Bangkok in "Youth." But it is a crowded and exciting tale, written by a man who evidently understands ships and the sea.

THE YEARS FOR RACHEL

The Years For Rachel. By Berta Ruck. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead and Co. $1.50 net. (gold).

Like the engagement whose history it relates, Berta Ruck's new novel drags on and on and on. Possibly the author intended that it should, meaning thereby to make the reader sympathise with the length of the years to "Rachel"—Rachel symbolising the female partner in a long engagement. The name of the woman in the particular case whose story is told is Gwen Brook, and she herself writes the narrative of her ten years' engagement to Selby Henderson, cashier in the bank of which her father was manager. Gwen is a Welsh girl, with wonderful golden hair, living in the little walled town of Tros-yr-Avon. When the book begins, which is on the afternoon that she becomes engaged, she is just 18. Her lover is poor, and he asks her to wait. Wait she does, while for one reason and another the wedding is put off and put off. At last she grows utterly weary of "'just being' at home, that deplorable pre-war profession for women," and goes to London, where, thanks to the help of a man friend much older than herself, she becomes a successful journalist. The war breaks out, and in one of the later chapters of the book there is a description of a Zeppelin air raid on London, and of the moment when "there was lifted up the voice of London, acclaiming her enemy's destruction," while from one end of England to the other there flashed the message "Zepp down!"

The author aparently has a theory that the shorter the engagement the better the chances for matrimonial happiness. Gwen's sister runs away and marries at 17, and is blissfully happy ever after. Her husband was a rich man. Here and there the novel has something of the sparkle which distinguished the author's earlier books there are a few clever bits of comment, and some gracefully drawn pictures of Welsh scenery, while the character of the poor, inquisitive old maid, Margaret Pritchard, is sketched with sympathy and understanding.

SKYRIDER

Skyrider. By B. M. Bower. With frontispiece. Little, Brown and Co. $1.40 net (gold).

In spite of the author's evident endeavor to give a touch of novelty to her book by making the hero's passion for aeronautics the cause of much of the trouble, B. M. Bower's latest novel remains one of those tales which one reads with a sense of having done so many times before. It is a story of Arizona, with the usual cowboys, the usual wealthy mine owner, a dictatorial boss to his men, but a mere lump of putty in the hands of his adored daughter, and the usual Mexican horse thieves. This being wartime there is, of course, a certain element of pro-Germanism in the thefts.

Johnny Jewel, the very good-looking hero of the story, is exceedingly anxious to become an aviator. His interest in airplanes is used by the clever horse thieves to lure him from his duty—by no means a difficult task. But he redeems his fault, and behaves admirably at the end. The heroine is of course the aforementioned daughter of the ranch owner, and she and Johnny quarrel during the greater part of the book. When he confesses to her his desire to go over "and maybe bring down just one of those raiders that fly over England" and murder women and children, she calls his ambition "crazy" and "absolutely idiotic" and a few other things. It is no surprise to the reader when her sense of honor proves to be of a sufficiently Germanic quality to permit her to read another person's letters without a qualm. However, she uses a revolver with considerable ability, and we are evidently expected to admire her.

THE GLORIOUS HOPE

The Glorious Hope. By Jane Burr. Croton-on-Hudson: Published by the author.

The projection of genius is one of the most difficult of literary feats. Even Ibsen, who tells us in "Hedda Gabler" that Eilert Loyberg is a genius, fails to make that singularity viable. So it is perhaps asking too much of the present writer to have wished that the genius in her novel, Stanley Bird, should impress us at the same valuation put upon him by his wife and the other characters in the book. He is supposed to be a great spirit, a Socialist, and an artist of rare talent. But it is frankly impossible at any moment to honor him. His socialism appears like the rhodomontade of the street orator—at no time is it deeper than petulance. But in spite of this rather central defect Miss Burr's story is fairly engrossing. The heroine comes to New York to win literary fame and is plunged at once into contact with the pathetic aimlessness of Greenwich Village. She marries the penniless Socialist artist, who never works. She leaves him and takes a job as a typist for eight dollars a week. There is a good deal of realistic description of types from the various metropolitan Bohemias with which the author seems to have a first-hand acquaintance. The descriptions of this life are vivid and amusing and there is a certain sturdy resoluteness about the heroine that is intriguing and keeps the story moving.

THE WORLD TO LIVE IN

The World To Live In. By W. Carey Wonderly. New York: Moffat Yard and Co. $1.50 (gold).

Mr. Wonderly writes the story of a "tinpanner"—a stenographer who lives in a Twenty-third Street boarding house and dines out with men of wealth and social prominence; whose somewhat hazardous goal is marriage with one of them—any one; whose technical virtue must be preserved as a matter of business, but who cannot afford to cultivate self-respect. In many ways it is well done—considerably better than more ostentatious pictures of the same sort of thing by better press-agented novelists, and so well, in its quite realistic picture of a tinpanner's life, life, that it is hard to say just it is neither very pleasant nor very interesting. The heroine, till near the end, is so entirely selfish that a little of her goes a long way, and her reformation is achieved largely through the patient love of a rector. It may be that the rector is a little too much; the story would get over better if he were a reporter or a real-estate agent, and the heroine's future would hold more prospect of enduring happiness. This is only the most disturbing of a number of lapses into conventional sentimentalism which damage the effect of a book whose merit as "realism" is quite considerable.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

IF You are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, &c.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

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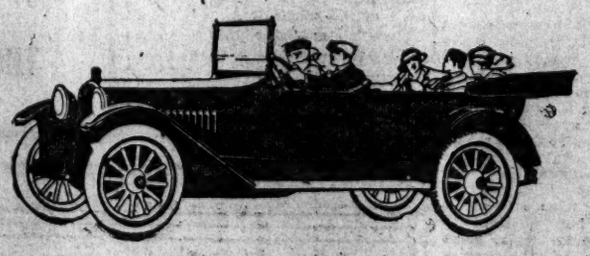

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ROWING CLUB BEATS REDS IN EXTRA-PERIOD BATTLE

Y.M.C.A. Aggregation Loses 24-22 After Winners Stage Great Uphill Fight

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

	W	L	PC
Y.M.C.A. Blues	3	0	1.000
Rowing Club	3	1	.750
Training School	2	2	.500
American School	1	1	.500
U.S. Navy	1	3	.250
Y.M.C.A. Reds	0	3	.000

The Y.M.C.A. Reds are still in the cellar position of the Amateur Basketball league but it took an extra period last night for the Rowing Club five to keep the Reds in the lowly berth. The teams battled through two 20-minute periods and quit 20-20, Scott shooting the tying goal 15 seconds before time was called for the end of the second half. The extra period saw the defeat of the Reds, the final score reading 24-22.

The battle was by far the best of the year. Neprud, Swan, Swenson and Scott contributed the features. It was an uphill fight for the Rowing Club all the way, with Scott contributing the timely shot that chased the game into the extra session.

At the end of the first period, the Y.M.C.A. team led 15-8 and then Scott was sent in. The shift in the lineup worked, for Scott's speed and netting ability helped much toward putting new life into the Rowing Club aggregation.

The extra period started with Campbell dribbling the ball the length of the floor and following with a clean shot that gave the Rowing Club a two-point lead. Swan tied the score with a hard side-shot and Neprud shot the winning goal with a minute and a half left to play.

The Reds tried desperately to even matters again but the whistle blew with the Rowing Club leading, 24-22.

Swenson's work last night stamps him as one of the best basketball men ever playing here. He shot five baskets and his floor work was a treat.

The summary:

Rowing Club 24		Y.M.C.A. Reds 22
Kline	lf	Swenson
Price	lf	
Little	rf	McCloy
Scott	rf	
Neprud	c	Swan
Little	lg	
Seitz	lg	Geldart
Campbell	lg	
Haskell	rg	Sterrett
Massie	rg	Wilmer

Goals from floor: Swenson, 5; Neprud, 4; Swan, 3; Scott, 2; Campbell, Price, Kline, Little and McCloy. Goals from fouls: McCloy, 3; Scott, 2; Neprud, 2; Swan. Time: Two 20-minute and one five-minute periods. Referee: Bradley. Timer: R. B. Nichols. Scorer: Nichols.

Holiday Football

Saturday

First Round of Skottowe Cup

S. F. C. v. Police R. C. Referee—Mr. Landers.

Customs v. S. R. C. Referee—Mr. Fulton.

Second Division League

Jewish R. C. v. S. F. C. 2nd XI. Referee—Mr. Madar.

Monday

Second Round Skottowe Cup

S. F. C. or Police v. St. Xavier's. Referee—Mr. Landers.

Customs or S. R. C. v. Socony. Referee—Mr. Fulton.

Tuesday

Postponed League Matches (by mutual arrangement).

The International matches are temporarily suspended.

Various Problems At School Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

but owing to her absence was not heard.

Three sections met individually during the afternoon, comprising the Kindergarten and Primary section, the Middle School section and the College Science Teachers. The meeting of college teachers was presided over by Prof. A. W. March, of Hangchow, and the papers read included those on "An Investigation of the Method Used in Teaching a General Course in Botany to Chinese Students," by Prof. W. M. Porterfield, of St. John's; "The Content of Biology Courses in China," by Prof. Cora D. Reeves of Ginling; "Illustrations from Chinese Life for the Teaching of Biology," by Prof. Nelson S. Chan, of Shanghai Baptist College; and "Illustrations from Chinese Life for the Teaching of Chemistry," by Miss Elizabeth Claiborne, of McTyeire School. Discussions followed each paper and Prof. March gave a summary and conclusions on the general topic, which was "Increased Efficiency," at the end.

The Middle School section was presided over by the Rev. B. L. Ancell, four twenty-minute papers followed by discussions making up the program.

Speaking on "Age and Other Qualifications for Entrance," the Rev. Wilbur F. Wilson reached the conclusion that the student entering Middle School should not be under 13 nor over 19 years of age. He dealt also with the scholastic and moral qualifications for entrance. Under the first of these points he advocated completion of a regular preliminary course in all subjects taught in Chinese; and regulation of the amount of English required to fit the plans and ability of the student entering. As to moral qualifications, he suggested that when a student is found, after observation, to be not studious and bad he should be dismissed.

The subject "Fees, in Relation to Self-Support," was treated by Prof. J. R. Norton, who compared the cost of education per student in China with the cost in the Philippines, referred to the greater number of hours of study required here than in America and advocated a more definite study and knowledge on these points. Other papers included one on "Problems of Administration," by Prof. R. P. Montgomery and one on "An Ideal Sunday Program," by the Rev. D. W. Richardson, B. D.

In the Kindergarten and Primary section, of which Miss Kate B. Hackney was chairman, Mr. Tsen Hyok-zung gave a report from the educational meeting of the Kiangsu Normal Schools, telling of some of the methods being tried out in the demonstration schools connected with the Normal Schools. A further paper on "Keeping Pace," was read by Miss S. Catherine Bryan.

The program for the evening consisted of a lecture by Mr. S. E. Hening, of the Y.M.C.A., on the value of motion pictures as an educational factor. The talk was illustrated by some films of educational value.

Today is the final day of the conference and there will be only one session, in the morning. The business meeting will begin at 9 a.m. and the devotional exercises will be held at 10, not at 9 as stated in the program leaflet. One of the most important papers of the conference will be read during the morning by Prof. E. J. Anderson on "Measuring Results in School Work." Mrs. Lawrence Thurston will report on "School Records" and there will be miscellaneous business and reports of various committees.

Britain To Raise Pay Of Soldiers

(Continued from Page 1)

armies be demobilised as soon as possible.

General Wilson At Meeting On Size Of Allied Armies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 25.—Press Bureau. General Sir Henry Wilson will attend the committee appointed by the Allied and Associated Powers to consider the strength of the forces to be maintained on the Western front during the armistice.

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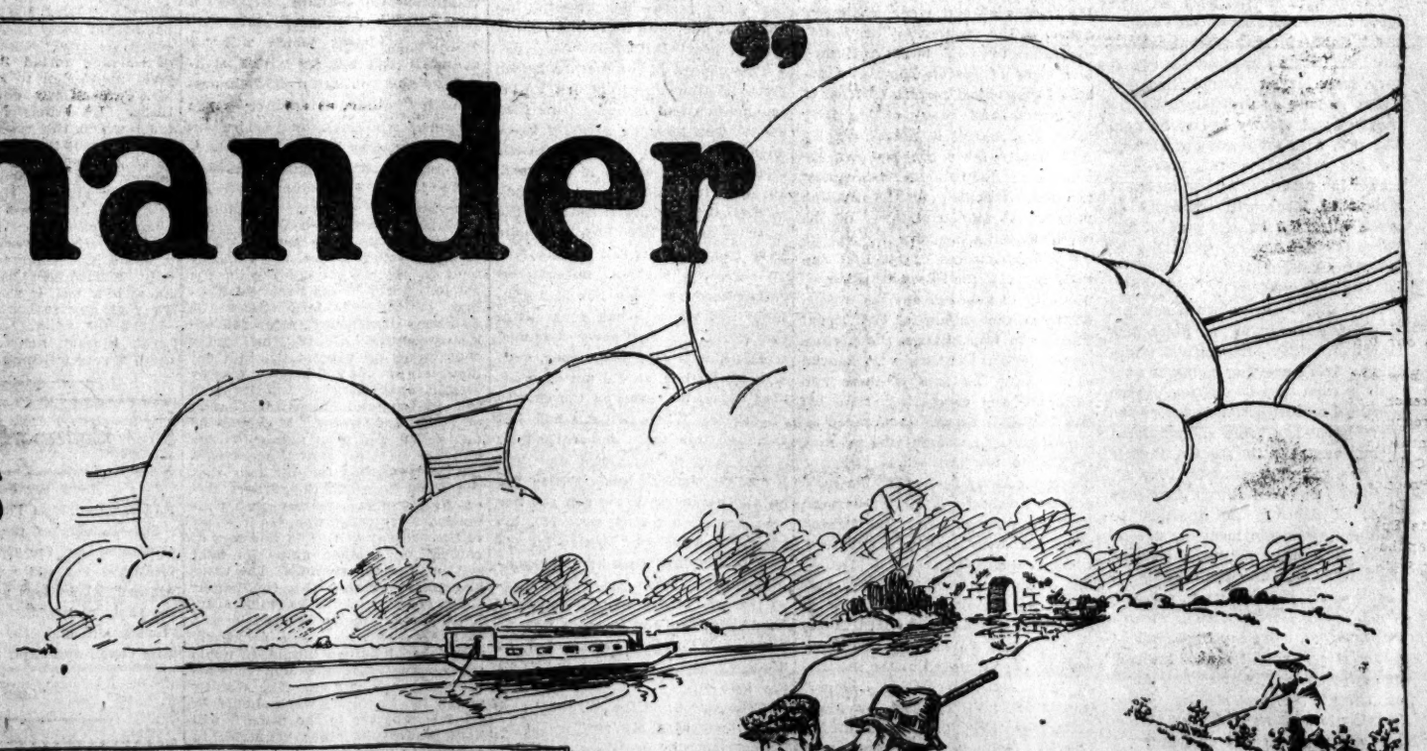

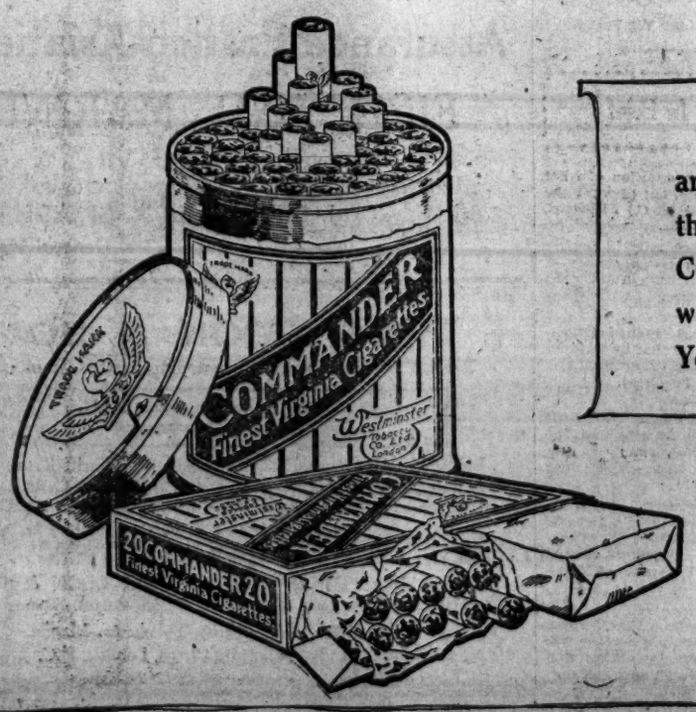

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WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 30, 1919

The Labor Problem In Europe

THE rancor of the laboring classes in Europe, more or less bottled up for four years, would appear to be coming to a head. Recent cables reveal a state of affairs in the world of labor calculated to tax all the resources of the European governments and of the Peace Conference. Strike movements are in progress in England, Scotland and Ireland, no less than in Germany, although in the latter country, of course, they assume their gravest form. Other European countries are affected.

The recent despatches from Europe have steadily indicated movements and tendencies in Allied countries, which while not taking the form of Bolshevism in Russia, are somewhat akin to it. Strikes have in them the essence of Bolshevism.

The present restlessness in the labor world would have come sooner had it not been for the fact that their patriotic impulse imposed the necessary restraint on their freedom of action so long as the war was in progress and victory had to be won. But now, with the coming of victory, we are witnessing the inevitable economic reaction. The insistent clamor of labor will command as much attention on the part of the Peace Conference as questions of boundary settlement and self-determination of states.

The bulk of the returned soldiers find themselves in a precarious situation. They have earned something. What are they going to get? This is what they are asking. Those who held modest positions before the War have had seen accumulated savings vanish in the support of their families, and even assuming they are physically and mentally fit after four years of fighting, the question of finding new employment is one to cause acute heart-burnings, pending the solution of the question of state employment for returned soldiers, which is still more or less in the air. Furthermore, there are thousands of returned soldiers who are maimed and crippled for life and whose scope of utility is therefore slender. What is going to be done with them? The Peace Conference will doubtless not exclude these vital questions from their deliberations, for upon their satisfactory settlement hinge the progress and good order of Europe.

With regard to the expanding tendencies of Bolshevism, Reuter appears to have given the world a good deal of misinformation on the precise strength and character of the movement in Russia. There will be a raising of eyebrows on the part of those who have been accustomed to regard the Bolsheviki in the nature of an undisciplined and ragged rabble to hear M. Pichon solemnly stating to journalists that it is "incontestable that the Bolsheviki nowadays play a great part in Russian affairs." In view of this it is easy to understand why the Allied Powers have extended an invitation to all parties in Russia, including the Bolsheviki, to come together for a heart to heart talk. The expediency of recognising the Bolsheviki as the lawfully constituted authority in Russia, of course, may be questioned, but no one can contest the good sense of recognising them as a political entity.

Danish Lecturer On Hans Andersen

(*Christian Science Monitor*)

London, England—In the new department of Scandinavian studies at University College, University of London, the Danish lecturer (Dr. Jakob H. Helweg) chose as the subject of his introductory address the life and work of Hans Christian Andersen. So remarkable was the picture he drew of the great Danish writer and his surroundings that it is proposed to give an unusually full report of this particular lecture.

It is with full deliberation, said Dr Helweg, that for the first public lecture which I shall have the honor to deliver here at University College, I have chosen as my subject the life and work of Hans Christian Andersen.

Nowhere, except perhaps in Sweden and Germany, was he recognised as the great poet we now all know him to be, so early as in England. While he was still "the driven animal in Danish literature," as Georg Brandes once called him, his works were translated, read and admired in the British Isles. Recognition, so slow to be shown to a prophet in his own country, was abundantly bestowed on him by Englishmen, and did much to encourage this over-sensitive poet, to whom every criticism was like a gnawing wound and every acknowledgment like a sunbeam. We Danes can never be thankful enough to our neighboring countries for their appreciation of our great author.

The student of Shakespeare's life finds his difficulty in the scarcity of biographical facts left to posterity. Not much more than a dozen authenticated dates exist. "The rest is silence" or mere indications which have to be weighed and sifted. Just the contrary is the case with the life of Hans Christian Andersen. There we find an "embarras de richesses" of biographical facts. The student is almost overwhelmed by them; in this case also he has to sift and weigh, but his work is more like that of the portrait painter who has to do away with the many disturbing details in order to hit off the likeness in a few touches.

For more than fifty years Andersen kept a diary, nearly all of which exists, and in which is reported everything regarding his health, his conversations, his works, his joy and grief, etc. Besides, he wrote a number of letters to his friends in Copenhagen when traveling and to his friends abroad when staying at home. The collection of letters amounts to two bulky volumes. His book of travels contains valuable biographical material. Most of his novels and many of his fairy tales are disguised autobiography. And finally there are his own recollections which he was most anxious to convey to the reading public. At different stages of his career he felt a need for recapitulating the adventures of his life. As early as 1819, for instance, when he was only 14 years of age, he watched from the gallery of the Royal Theater in Copenhagen the performance of "Paul et Virginie." Moved to tears by the fate of these two children, and comparing it to his own boyhood, he was encouraged by a good-natured woman who sat next to him to tell the whole story of his life. At another time he gave a brief summary of it to a servant maid of a house where he wanted to be introduced, and with the wished-for result. In 1837 he left to the French author, Marmier, materials for a biography published in French in the Revue au XIX Siecle as "Vie d'un Poete." In Germany his life was published under the title of "Das Märchen Meines Lebens," translated into English by Mary Howitt as "The True Story of My Life." Finally in 1855 there came out in Danish his most important autobiography, "The Fairy Tale of My Life," later on continued partly by himself, partly by his friend, Edward Collin.

"'Mit Livs Eventyr" (The Fairy Tale of My Life)—which, by the way, has never yet been translated into English—is a book which must be handled with the greatest caution as an historical document. But psychologically it is of immense importance as giving a vivid picture of Andersen's peculiarity of mind. As the candor and frankness in laying bare the author's innermost thoughts it can only be compared to Rousseau's "Confessions" and Benvenuto Cellini's Life. At the time when the book appeared, Andersen was 50 years of age and had gained universal recognition in the greater part of the civilised world; least of course in Denmark. It is when looking back at the past 50 years of his life that the calls his book "The Fairy Tale of My Life" not "The Story of My Life" still less "The True Story of My Life." For it was just as a fairy tale he wanted to leave it to posterity. Not that he wished people to think this autobiography mere fiction, but one essential point he was determined to make clear: namely that when looking back at his past life, he could not but feel that what had happened to him was a fairy tale more wonderful than any he ever wrote himself.

"The Fairy Tale of My Life" is mainly responsible for the so-called "Ugly Duckling theory" of Andersen's life, for that widely received but perfectly gratuitous idea of him as the constantly misunderstood and mercilessly persecuted victim of captious and malicious critics. As a matter of fact, whenever his critics are concerned, it is impossible for Andersen to be, I will not say, fair and just, but even reasonable and coherent. But Andersen himself looked upon the "Ugly Duckling" as a condensed description of his life, and felt that now in 1855 the poultry-yard and the hut with the cat and the hen were things of the past, and he himself a fulfledged swan, associating with the other lordly birds, for "it matters nothing if one is born in a duckyard, if one has only lain in a swan's egg." The conclusion of "The Fairy Tale of My Life" is so characteristic of Andersen that I shall quote it here:

"In our progress toward God, all the bitter and painful evaporates, the beautiful remains; it comes to our view like the rainbow against the dark cloud. May people judge me mildly as my heart judges them; so I trust they will. The confession of a life has to all good and noble people a power of the sacredness of the confessional. In full confidence I lay my life bare. As frankly and confidently as if I were sitting among friends, I have here told the 'Fairy Tale of My Life.'

"Between the Baltic and the North Sea there lies an old Swan's nest. It is called Denmark. There swans are born and have been born, that shall never die." So Hans Andersen describes his own country in one of his fairy-tales. In the midst of this old swan's nest, in the most idyllic and fertile part of the land, the island of Fyn, he was born himself. His birthplace was Odense, the capital of the island, at that time a small town of about 7,000 inhabitants. I quote his own words: "In the year 1805 there lived here in a poor little room a young married pair, very faithfully attached to one another. The man was a shoemaker, scarcely two-and-twenty years of age, a gifted man with a truly poetic temperament. His wife was a few years older, knowing nothing of the world or of life, but with a heart full of love."

The picture of his mother herein given is almost entirely due to his imagination and caused by his filial piety. The little we actually know about her was not very much to her credit. Andersen, as a good son, not more than hinted—and that only to his most intimate friends—at the miseries of her later life. She may have had "a heart full of love," as he says, but she was nevertheless rather careless of her boy in his infancy and when he had gone out in the world she was never ashamed to ask him to send her money, even at a time when he did not earn his own living, but lived on the charity of others. When her son had left her, she was quite demoralised by misery and intemperance and had for some time to wash bottles for an apothecary until her son got her into a private almshouse. No, his mother was the dark spot in his life and in later days when he had reached fame and honor, he always feared that she or her natural daughter would disgrace him in some way or other. With this background in mind we can only admire the more the love of her which he showed in "She was Good for Nothing" and "The Story of a Mother."

The father he describes as gifted; probably he was. At any rate he did not enjoy the pleasures of the mean surroundings in which he lived and seldom associated with those of his own class. The books he read showed a taste for reading not common in an ordinary cobbler. He was full of erratic ambitions and always unsatisfied with his conditions of life. From him Andersen no doubt inherited his taste for reading and the pleasure in traveling. Andersen describes himself as a spoiled child. His father let him have his own way and employed his hours of leisure in making toys and pictures for the boy or in reading aloud to him from Lafontaine, Holberg or "The Arabian Nights." On Sundays he took him to the woods outside Odense and, while Hans Christian stringed strawberries and made garlands, his father would sit buried in thought, hardly uttering a word for hours. In 1812 he left his wife and child and enlisted as a soldier in a Danish regiment which was to join Napoleon's army in North Germany. While Andersen in his fairy-tales erected a beautiful monument in honor of his mother, hardly any trace is here to be found of his gifted father.

English View Of American Progress

Lord Charnwood Points Out The Service Rendered Inquiring Foreigners By Professor Farrand's Recent Book

By Lord Charnwood
(*New York Times*)

"The Development of the United States." By Professor Max Farrand. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50 (gold).

Professor Max Farrand's "Development of the United States" is dedicated "to the Allies in the hope of a better understanding," and so a reader who belongs to one of the Allied nations may be well able to judge of its merits. It is an attempt to make clear to citizens of European countries the peculiar external circumstances, so widely different from theirs, which have influenced the growth and the national characteristics of the American people from early Colonial days to the present time, when America finds itself the greatest world power. It is, further, an attempt to do this very briefly and in an easily readable fashion. And, lastly, it appears that the author, knowing such a work to be very timely just now, has aimed at accomplishing it with speed. This being so, there can be no question that Mr. Farrand has been very successful indeed.

It is no real defect in his work that he has concentrated himself on this purpose, the succinct and vivid description of the stage on which the actors in American history acted; the economic influences (railway construction for example) of which he treats are not treated dryly, but exhibited as they affected the lives of ordinary men and women. Moreover, the greatest individuals in the drama are as a rule given their due prominence (especially Jefferson and Lincoln). Yet it is not American history as a whole of which Mr. Farrand has undertaken to give to a sketch, but the element of external circumstance in that history. As a rule we demand of the historian that he should brand what is definitely bad and hallow what is definitely good; and we are right, for the historian who shrinks from exercising his own sense of these things relaxes his grip on the facts. But the author in this case is avowedly and legitimately emphasising one side of the story which especially demands recognition. Just in one instance he may be thought to go astray.

His treatment of the American Revolution does actually suggest a false judgment of the "fathers"—a false judgment which will jar upon English readers whose sympathies as a rule are overwhelmingly with Chatham as against George III., and who look on the leaders of the American Revolution as having revived true English tradition and vindicated freedom, not for Americans only, but, incidentally, for Englishmen. He has little to say of the real blots on the record of that Revolution, yet his remarks tend to obscure its nobility on the whole. Study of the lives and writings of these leaders shows the American Revolution (after full acknowledgment of all the faults committed) as a great triumph deliberately sought and bravely won by certain characteristic Americans in the age-long and fluctuating conflict of right and wrong. It would be ungracious and most unfair to pick out this point for disagreement with Mr. Farrand but for the fact that the spirit in which the fathers acted lives on in America, and generation after generation (as it seems to the present writer) in one sort of contest or another fights its fight and in the main prevails. The more Englishmen realise this the better. They often need to be told (perhaps some Americans need it too) that American history is peculiarly rich in real human drama, in noble personalities, and the achievements of such personalities. The test by which Mr. Farrand's work should be tried is whether in the main it will help readers in other countries to appreciate what is best in America. Notwithstanding the point criticised above and the trifling points which might perhaps draw similar criticism, it is certain that it will help them very much.

For Mr. Farrand cuts at the root of a certain sort of misunderstanding of America which is common among Englishmen, and presumably Frenchmen, who have not traveled far in this country. The misunderstanding does not go very deep; grotesque delusions about America do not flourish in England, and any persistent antipathy to America (such as some people in America have maintained toward England) is totally absent among Englishmen. But Englishmen are all the more apt to attribute to any objectionable feature of American life, (in politics, society, or business) such as Americans themselves generally deplore, an importance which does not belong to it. They observe, perhaps correctly enough, that something or other has obtained a hold in America which in England would seem a mark of serious national decadence. They suppose that in America the evil must equally be attributed to a prevailing lack of character. They do not know in what direction to look for the evidences of healthy life and high endeavor which more than make up for the faulty thing which they perceive. When they meet Americans whom they respect and admire, and find to be singularly like their own best friends, they are inclined to suppose that these are rather exceptional Americans, not really typical of their country. So far as it exists, this sort of misunderstanding is the natural result of failure to imagine the conditions under which the United States have grown up and those under which they now exist.

To see things American aright and in their due proportion an Englishman must realise vividly what are the conditions of a relatively new country of vast extent, with huge resources, receiving a ceaseless flow of very various newcomers, steadily filling up its waste places, and rapidly developing its natural wealth. He must further, since the country is very, very large, picture this building process as going on with full intensity very long, and observe how curiously some effects of the earlier stages in this growth last on into the latest stage. Briefly, he must first (which should be very easy to him) picture frontier life and its transforming effect on the old original States, and, secondly, (which is much harder to him) picture the somewhat comparable effects arising from two causes which set in with intensity long before frontier conditions had ceased, namely, the opening of amazing chances of wealth and the advent of multitudinous immigrants. When he thinks of all this he will very quickly see how it would have acted on himself and on those like himself. He knows then that some things which may have horrified him are in the circumstances very natural, and, further, that they count for less than he had supposed in the sum of the national life. With his eyes thus opened he becomes aware of a great people, imperfect like the rest of us, but humanly and hopefully imperfect, whose characteristic achievements go very far beyond the sphere of machinery, and who have made to themselves a country embodying a distinct and noble tradition, a country capable of inspiring as worthy a patriotism as Athens in old times or England and France today.

Now, to enlighten untraveled Englishmen about America in this way is a thing which many traveled Englishmen have desired, but felt difficult. Lord Bryce's great book has helped many of us much, but of course its large design and its wealth of learning forbid its conveying a vivid impression to a hasty reader. Mr. Farrand has done the desired thing. He brings home the very facts which the reader in another country needs to know with sufficient detail and not too much, with accuracy, with judgment, with insight, and with charm. He has done it, too, with the added and very precious grace of brevity. Anybody who has tried t write knows that it was a hard thing to do. Perhaps only Englishmen and Frenchmen know how well it was worth doing. They at any rate owe him hearty thanks for what, besides being a great literary achievement, is to them a very welcome public service.

Correspondence

'Lest We Forget'

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—In view of the latest outrage committed by the Germans on our prisoners, I would suggest that the Allies fly their flags at half mast on the anniversaries of the sinking of the "Lusitania," and the executions of Miss Cavell and Capt. Fryatt. Yours, etc.

"LEST WE FORGET."

Topics In Brief

It isn't so much a question of what Germany should pay, but of what she has got.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Let us all join fervently in hoping that Mr. Glass, the new Secretary of the Treasury, doesn't crack under the strain.—*Newark News.*

The Hun's greatest insult to civilisation is his assumption that by whining he can win the world's sympathy.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Alarmists who talk of a wrangle at the peace table should note that the President has made certain the presence of General Bliss.—*New York Sun.*

The George Washington's farewell toot did not sound anything like Washington's farewell warning against entanglement in European affairs.—*Washington Post.*

From all indications the German delegates to the Peace Conference will open the proceedings by asking who will take them out to lunch.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune.*

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

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Bringing Up Father By Geoger McManus

Hydroplane In Flight Over City Of Canton

A hydroplane flight was made over the city of Canton January 10, by Jung Wai-chan, an instructor of the Canton Aviation School.

The inhabitants, attracted by the noise made by the machine, viewed the ascension and were much surprised at the unexpected entertainment offered them without previous notice.

Mr. Jung left the hanger on a 100 horse-power Curtiss type machine near Taihunghan and flew eastward to Tungshan and, turning southward, circled over the White Cloud Mountain at an altitude of 8,000 feet.

On his return, he flew to Wongsha and Honam before making his landing back on the river. The duration of the flight was half an hour. The flight was made under the direction of Arthur Lym, commander of one of the Canton Aerial Corps.

The American Admiral—A Picture From The Grand Fleet

By Archbald Hurd

(From London Daily Telegraph)

But there is no secert as to the identity of the senior flag officer of the American forces for he has become a recognised personality in the American hierarchy. The Admiral could not easily be hidden anywhere. He is above the average height, and strongly built, he has a mobile face, which can be stern or wreathed in smiles, and a vigrant voice, and his very footfall speaks of command. Having despatched Admiral Sims to control all the United States naval forces operating on this side of the Atlantic, President Wilson or whoever made the selection, could not have chosen anyone better fitted for the command of the American battleships than the Admiral. It will always be a treasured memory—that personally-conducted tour of his flagship right down to the engine-rooms and boiler rooms, he acted as guide. The laundries, the bakeries, the operating theater of the surgeons, the barber's shop, the guns represented a fresh variety of naval technique and naval economy and wherever one went the impress on the mind was of cleanliness—spotless cleanliness among the blacks and the Japanese in the "side shows" as among the American citizens who constitute the fighting crew.

Admiral Rodman is a man of marked individuality, and he has a correct conception of the dignity of the country whose flag he flies and of the navy with fine traditions of which he is an officer, but abating nothing in either respect, he has become one of the flag officers of the Grand Fleet. "It was my business," he told me when we first met, "to co-operate in fighting the common foe. I accepted the sphere of duty assigned to me by the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet without question. I receive his orders in the same spirit as they are received by British Admirals. I see no distinction between myself and them in this matter. And the Grand Fleet cannot operate on any other basis. I take my turn of sea duty with the other British Admirals and I am proud to be associated with them under the Command-in-Chief. He says 'Go,' and I go; 'Come,' and I come." Will the American people understand the sentiment which the Admiral and the officers under his orders have aroused among British seamen of all classes? I believe they will. We are a nation of sportsmen, and this American officer has established a record of which the American people in after years may well be proud. It is unique. He and the officers associated with him have abated no jot of their citizenship, but they have taught British seamen and others to regard the American people in a new light. In the Grand Fleet there is probably no more popular figure today than "Uncle," as he is affectionately described—a man who preaches stern discipline, because it is the basis of war efficiency, and subordination to constituted authority; but a man who can tell as good a story as anyone; a man who has filled many responsible appointments in his time and is a real master of his profession, and yet has remained a man of broad sympathies, deep knowledge, and keen political perception. It may be that under the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, and owing to the character of the principal representatives of the American navy, an alliance based, not on words in treaties, but on sentiments, has been formed which will change the current of the world's history. For the naval power of the English-speaking races is synonymous with the spread of freedom, and if they continue to stand together the future of the world, League of Nations and its perils notwithstanding, will be brighter and better than in the past.

Can Germany Pay?

Yes. But Allied States Must Select Indemnity Imports

By Sir Leo. Chiozza Money

(From London Daily Express)

When on the western battlefields you see the devilish work which has made a howling wilderness of so much of the fair land of France, and has reduced great cities to dust and ashes, your heart grows hot within you. One cannot imagine what has been done; the hideous crime has to be seen to be believed. And well I remember, as I went through the long rows of rubbish heaps that once was Lens, revolving in my mind how the Germans could be made to pay. Not that monetary compensation is in the nature of expiation, for it leaves the arch-criminals unscathed, and murder most foul is still unavenged.

Can Germany pay? It is a complex problem. What is Germany? Sixty years ago she was a geographical expression. Yesterday she was an empire. Today she is in dissolution. Let us clear our minds by first considering Germany as an economic unit. Can that unit afford to pay?

The answer to this question is abundantly clear, and, as they say on the Treasury bench, in the affirmative.

Germany as an economic unit could pay, and pay in full, given time. She is unscathed materially by war. Her splendid coal, which will last longer than ours, her fine towns, her magnificent railways and canals, her well-equipped factories, her great deposits of potash and zinc, her spreading forests—all these are as good as, or better than, when war broke out. Her power of work, the energy of a people great in numbers, is hardly impaired. She has a larger population than when she marched in dishonor through Belgium, although it is true she has since lost some 1,600,000 of her young men.

Taxed To Prosperity

Exerting this great economic power, Germany could probably pay £250,000,000 a year to the Allies during the next ten years and yet be as well off at the end of the decade as she was when she began the war.

Further, she could in a succeeding period of ten years furnish £400,000,000 or more per year, and at the end of the two decades be better off materially than in 1914. The productive powers of mankind are only now beginning to be realised, and the war has taught every one how easy it is for an organised nation to produce wealth for any purpose, good or bad.

But what would the "paying" mean? It would mean the exportation from Germany to the Allies of German goods and products. There is no other way, for all the gold in Germany would furnish only a negligible indemnity—the cost of twenty or thirty days of the war to us. There is a certain amount of German investment abroad which could be transferred to the Allies, but this would not foot the gigantic bill which she ought to be made to pay.

And it is when we arrive at this point that we see difficulties about indemnity payments as States are now established.

Germany can only pay in the main by work, as France paid Germany by work in the 1870s. But Germany working wholesale to export to the Allies would make grave trouble for the Allies. Even in the seventies the payments of a comparative trifle by France to Germany was followed by economic trouble to the victor, and France, of course, was not ruined as some people at the time thought would be the case. Quite the reverse.

Effect On Labor

Our State is not a Socialistic one, which could cheerfully accept as its share of the indemnity for ten years a practically unlimited quantity of manufactured goods per annum without disturbing the labor market, leaving work otherwise undisturbed, and just adding the goods to the national stock for Socialistic distribution.

Our State is an individualistic State, in which importing is in private hands and industries under private control. Consequent, a sudden flood of German products, followed by ten or twenty years of continued flood, would throw everything out of gear. Before the war our total importation of goods from Germany was a mere bagatelle compared with what a huge indemnity payment would bring.

Dealing, then, with Germany as an economic unit able to pay, she ought to be made to pay, but there would have to be selection of indemnity imports by the State and perhaps storage of indemnity imports by the State. We can imagine the Allies demanding such things as potash, zinc, iron, and timber in annual instalments, to be handled by the Governments in such fashion as to help and not dislocate their own industries. We can imagine the Allies taking payment in certain materials by triangular exchange, so that Germany could export her goods to the neutrals while we draw materials from those neutrals. We can imagine Germany being compelled to furnish the raw and manufactured materials for the restoration of France and Belgium.

No Punishment

But if Germany were thus to pay goods and products, she would have to be allowed to trade. Like ourselves she is poor in many raw materials, and cannot work without imports. It is a queer choice for us. If Germany cannot trade she cannot pay more than a little. If Germany trades she can pay a lot. If she trades, then even as she pays she will re-establish her economic life, just as France did in the 1870s, and that is not punishment as I understand the word.

All this is to speak of an entire Germany, working under some stable Government, individualistic or Socialistic, it matters not which.

Who shall say, though, what the Germany of tomorrow will be? Who can say what German power or powers will appear at the Peace Conference, or with what degree of authority German delegates will be able to speak? It is because I cannot answer these questions that I think it useless to discuss the subject further for intelligent readers at this moment.

But, of course, this need not prevent any parliamentary candidate from putting purple passages on the subject into his election address. I have seen it done.

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The Red Terror In Russia Runs Its Ruddy Course

"It is a St. Bartholomew's Eve on a grand scale that has cast its death shadow over all Russia." Thus does Alfons Paquet, correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, describe the reign of terror inaugurated in Russia after the attempt upon the life of Lenin. He says that entire classes of Russian society are being wiped out, involving the sacrifice of countless lives, and he calls upon all humanity to take action against these horrors.

Paquet and Hans Vorst, of the Berliner Tageblatt, are probably now the only foreign correspondents who are sending out reports from Bolshevist Russia, and for that reason their letters are especially deserving of attention. A condensation of two letters, one from each of the two journalists, is given here.

Paquet goes on with the article already quoted:

"The cities of Moscow and Petrograd are trembling. There is not a man left in these cities who can be sure of his life. Everybody, guilty or innocent—it happens every day—can be seized by the Extraordinary Commission upon a bare suspicion, merely because his name is found on a list arbitrarily made up, and cast into one of the over filled prisons, reeking with filth and vermin, to be shot a few hours later. The executions take place mostly in the early morning by the flaring light of a searchlight, which is fixed to an auto truck heavily laden with victims. . . . The Terror is shaking all Moscow as with an ague. Of course, it is in the main the evil fruit of revenge. The 'dictatorship of the proletariat' proclaimed by the Bolsheviki was rapidly and violently intensified to a terror en masse after the attempts upon the lives of Uritzki and Lenin, after the counter-revolutionary attempt supported by the French and English."

Paquet describes some of the steps taken by the Bolsheviki to foment the spirit of the Terror among the laboring classes. On the night of September 6 Krylenko appeared at public meetings and announced amid thundering applause that ex-Ministers Tcheglovitov, Chevostov and Beletzki had been shot in retaliation for the attempt upon Lenin. On the same night Radek, who is described as a "small, insignificant looking man with the brow and eyes of a scholar and the brutal and eloquent mouth of the demagogue," made fiery speeches in the workingmen's quarters of the city, ending with a call to institute a reign of terror.

Soon the Butyraka prison was filled with 2,500 prisoners, mostly from the respectable classes of Moscow. Provisional prisons had soon to be established in all sections of the town—former asylums, schools and business houses. "On the streets," Paquet goes on—"one sees groups of arrested persons under escort of Red Guardists; the big black prison automobiles, without windows, roll along the Nikitskaya, one of the main streets. . . . The best known dignitaries of the Tsar's government had already been brought to Moscow some months ago. Their prison was in the Kremlin. General Brusilov was added to their number a few days ago, although there was no charge against him, except that he might possibly play the role of Skoropadski (usurper of the government of the Ukraine) in case of a foreign invasion. The shooting of these former dignitaries of the Tsar's government, altogether twenty-nine persons, took place, as intimated by one of the Moscow papers, without trial before a court, but upon a mere order of the Extraordinary Commission.

"The epidemic of arrests," writes Paquet in another part of his article, "demands new victims every day.

"On Sunday the names of over fifty former gendarmeries officers and policemen were published as having been shot on the previous day. Factory managers, house owners and business men, among them persons more than seventy years old, are arrested simply as hostages, who, in case of fresh attempts upon the lives of the Soviet government, would at once be shot. There is probably not a family left in all Moscow whose circle of relatives and friends has not been afflicted by the frightful measures of the Extraordinary Commission. . . . From all the provincial cities from Pensa to Smolensk comes news of arrests, executions, confiscations, contributions. . . . Even in the darkest periods of the Tsarist regime Russia had never become such a hell as in these weeks of the Great Terror."

Where the blood of the wealthier classes is shed with such recklessness their property, it goes without saying, is seized with equal freedom. On September 6 Radek printed an article in the "Investija," in which he demanded the confiscation of the property of the bourgeoisie. "We must not only get the means of production into our hands, but all the personal property of the bourgeoisie, for it is to them a means of keeping up the struggle against the proletariat." The impression made by that article, says Paquet, was terrible.

At once exmission orders began to be issued in great numbers. These orders, writes Paquet—"are raining down upon humble families occupying flats in big apartment houses, as well as upon the villas of the rich on the boulevards. There is a dearth of wagons and laborers to carry out the vast number of movings. Entire families, including little children, are compelled to spend the night on the streets. . . . Latterly the families that receive an exmission order are no longer allowed even the usual three days in which to move out."

The ostensible purpose of exmissions was to make house room for the proletariat.

The letter of Hans Vorst was written from Petrograd at the end of September, where he had just arrived by rail from Moscow. On his way from the railway station to his hotel he already saw external evidences that Petrograd was a "dying city." "There is no house," he writes, "on which there is not a placard announcing the hurried sale of furniture and household goods.

"On all street corners there have been opened so-called 'liquidation agencies' for the sale of household goods of all kinds—furs, clothing, furniture, art objects and antiquities. All these things, in many cases collected during decades by connoisseurs, are now thrown upon the market, and they must be sold at ridiculously low prices if purchasers are to be found at all; for who is willing to buy at a time when the confiscations of goods in the houses of the bourgeois are already in full swing?"

In view of this state of things, together with the food famine and the high prices—"the citizens are fleeing from the city to escape present and future persecutions. Seized with a panicky fright, they try at the last moment to convert their household [illegible] into cash. . . . The more prominent citizens had already fled the city, for prison and death threatened them. Nearly all of the men to whom I brought letters of introduction, or with whom I was formerly acquainted, had already left. Now even the middle classes are going. . . . And even the working people are fleeing because the city no longer offers them employment and they can get no food. Toward the end of 1917 the population of Petrograd was still 2,700,000, but in June, 1918, it was only 1,400,000."

Vorst found that prices at Petrograd averaged twentyfold higher than in peace times. The exmission of the bourgeois from their homes had also begun there. A commission appointed by the Soviet Government had adopted a resolution to this effect:

"The parasitical classes, capitalists, manufacturers, bankers, speculators, house owners, contractors, and in general all persons who do no paid-for work, are subject to exmission.

"Meanwhile," concludes the writer, "the Red Terror is striding through the land. Today the Northern Commune, the official paper at Petrograd announced that 'at Perm, in answer to the attempts upon the lives of Uritzki and Lenin, fifty hostages from the bourgeois and the White Guards have been shot.'"

Motor Car Fatality In Tientsin Concession

Lung Chi-kwang's Son's Car Skids While Speeding In Woodrow Wilson Street

At about 7 o'clock on the morning of January 19, a motor car smash occurred near the site of "Tin Willie," in the ex-German Concession in Tientsin. Car No. 84, a heavy closed-in vehicle owned by Lung Shao-yi, son of Lung Chi-kwang, was proceeding down Woodrow Wilson Street from north to south when, on attempting to negotiate the circle and return towards the British Concession, the car skidded, owing to the slippery nature of the road and the high speed at which it was running, and crashed into a tree. The car, which was conveying only one servant, was completely smashed, and a manservant who was standing outside the car was killed. The driver, who is known to the Police as somewhat reckless, and has been the cause of several accidents, was taken into custody. He was unhurt.

The fatal result of the accident affords a striking illustration of the danger incurred by these Chinese servants and soldiers who are frequently seen riding on the step of motor cars.

'The Glad Eye'

Miss Doris Phillips gave another crowded house "The Glad Eye" last night and the audience was delighted. From the moment that the pretty little lady came in, dressed in the most wonderful of costumes, every male found himself envying those on the stage who were nearer to her "Glad Eye" than they were.

Of course, the play is very French in its witticisms and in its pretty naughtiness. The crowd simply yelled with laughter at the difficulties that two erring husbands got into over their desire to stray from the straight and narrow way. At the same time, seeing it was Miss Phillips who was the magnet, we all forgave them and rather wished we had the same opportunities. It was all very funny and at the same time quite healthy as played by the Howitt Phillips Company.

The Glad Eye is one of those plays which call for a big cast and demand from everyone of them plenty of work. If one player lets them down the show becomes a frost. Last night the pack were on top form and combined together so well that they scored still another success.

Howitt, Waring, Charles Bradley, Leonard Stephens and especially Ronald Riley carried most of the work on their capable shoulders. The ladies were well to the fore thanks to the fine acting supplied by Miss Godart, Miss Phillips, and a nice little straight part well played by Miss Maude Edwardes.

Tonight: "Within the Law."

DOMINO.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette as taken from the order books for the week ending January 25:

Police Force.—Sub-Inspector W. G. Brown is permitted to terminate his service on March 27.

1st Class Constable E. Ritchie is permitted to terminate his service, under medical certificate, on February 28.

2nd Class Sergeant L. E. Todd is promoted to be 1st Class Sergeant from January 1.

Health Department.—The service of Probationer Nurse A. M. Donald terminated on January 23, the date of expiry of her agreement.

Miss E. Gilbertson is engaged as a candidate for an appointment as Probationer Nurse, on six months' trial from February 1.

Educational Department.—Mr. J. R. Trindle is appointed temporarily as Assistant Master in the Public School for Boys from January 6.

Mrs. F. W. Snape is appointed temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Public School for Girls from January 6.

Mrs. J. Frost, temporary Drawing Mistress in the Public School for Chinese, is permitted to terminate her service on January 31.

Mrs. J. B. Grant is appointed temporarily as Assistant Mistress in the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese from February 15.

'ARMY ZONE' ABOLISHED

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza).—M. Acromi, Under-Secretary of State for War, has reached an agreement with Marshal Petain for the abolition of the zone known as "The Army Zone." This abolition is made within the limits of the frontier of 1914, that is to say within these limits liberty of communication will be re-established as well as the use of the telephone. The control over the post will also be abolished.

BRITISH CORPS PARADES THROUGH BRUSSELS

Marches Past King Albert And Prince Of Wales In Imposing Review

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Brussels, January 26.—Brussels saw a great British military display for the first time when the 3rd Army Corps marched past the King of the Belgians and the Prince of Wales today. The snowy weather did not prevent huge and enthusiastic crowds cheering the troops, whose magnificent bearing excited the wildest admiration. An infantry battalion of the Life Guards, the Gunners and the Scotch Regiments with their pipers were particularly cheered.

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But do you know how different it is from any cream you ever used? Do you realize that it does for your skin something that no cold cream can do?

Rub a little Pond's Vanishing Cream on the back of your hand. At once it disappears. Notice how quickly your skin takes on a soft, milky tone. Even one application gives your skin a softness, smoothness and delicacy of coloring that is noticeably lovely.

Every woman who knows how to make her skin look its loveliest has found that, necessary as a cold cream is, it is not enough. She knows that the skin also needs the protection a greaseless cream gives—a cream that can be applied while dressing, before going out.

Whenever your skin feels dry or drawn, or your face shows fatigue, you will find an application of Pond's Vanishing Cream remarkably refreshing. Entirely free from oil and absolutely greaseless, it lies cool and smooth on the skin for an instant, then vanishes.

People with oily skin should never use an oil cream

The famous skin specialist, Dr. William Allen Pusey, says that people with coarse pores and large fat glands should avoid fatty toilet preparations. If your skin is inclined to be coarse-pored and too oily, you will find Pond's Vanishing Cream ideally suited to your skin.

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(Second Section)

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The Balance after deducting all expenses will be distributed in prizes in Straits Settlements Government 5½ per cent. War Loan Bonds as follows:

1st Prize to receive	30%
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B 100 Prizes to divide	15%
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A limited number of tickets are obtainable from Mr. A. W. OLSEN, c/o Shanghai Race Club.

Applications must be accompanied by cash, c/orders or Cheques.

The sale of tickets in Shanghai will close at 5 p.m., on Friday, 14th February, 1919, or earlier.

The Drawing will take place on Friday, March 21st, 1919, at such time and place as will be advertised later.

No ticket having drawn a prize will be eligible to draw any other prize in the lottery.

Prizes must be claimed within six months of the date of the drawing of the lottery. After this date tickets will be cancelled and the value given to the Red Cross Fund.

In the event of any dispute arising the decision of the Lottery Committee will be final.

Lottery Committee:

G. U. FARRANT. A. W. VICK.
W. J. MAYSON,
Secretary,
Singapore.

20991

WARNING

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have made payment of the following bank orders and check on the 24th day of 12th moon, through the hands of Mr. Nee An Yung (倪安榮) to the Dzung Mor Wo (鄭茂和) Flour Mill, in exchange of certain delivery orders for 5,000 bales of "Air Ship" flour. We were informed when we called yesterday for the purpose of taking delivery of the cargo, that the manager of the said flour mill had absconded.

Bank-orders:—No. 25248 for Tls. 2,002.50 of Sing Yuen Bank (信元莊); No. 20888 for Tls. 2,000.00 of Keng Yu Bank (廣裕莊); No. 7453 for Tls. 101.25 of Zai Cheong Bank (瑞昶莊) (paid by T. Yuasa); No. 7360 for Tls. 702.00 of Chin Chong Bank (慎昌莊) (paid by T. Yuasa); No. 15182 for Tls. 1,768.50 of Heng Tung Bank (衡通莊); and Check No. 47 for Tls. 150.75 issued by the undersigned on Sing Yuen Bank (信元莊), all due on the 28th day of 12th moon, the 29th day of January, 1919.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the aforesaid orders and check, as they have been declared null and void and payment stopped at the banks concerned.

This notice also appears in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao.

HONG ZIANG & CO.
鴻祥號

Shanghai, January 27, 1919.

20992

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 30th January, 1919.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

Voting Members willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m. on Wednesday, 29th January, 1919.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

20874

The International Recreation Club

OFFICIAL MEETING

(Kiangwan)

3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th February, 1919.

(Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday)

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.15 a.m. each day, and Off Day, 8th February, at 1.30 p.m.

Tiffin Interval will be after the 4th Race each day.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

PRICE $3.00 each

Single Day Tickets obtainable at the Gate only. Price $1.00 each.

Special Trains: 10.45 a.m. 11.25 a.m. 12.25 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.30 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

Off Day, 1.00 p.m. 1.20 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Ih Tse Shan at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

21002

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. 906.

The Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Saturday, the 1st February—the Chinese New Year Holiday (old calendar).

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 28th January, 1919.

20998

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 10th to the 22nd February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected

By order of the Court of Directors,
R. R. HYND,
Sub.-Manager.

Shanghai, 29th January, 1919.

20997

S/S "HAROLD DOLLAR"

The S.S. "Harold Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at The Robert Dollar Company, Pai Lien Chien Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Friday, January 31st, at 2.30 p.m.

The Robert Dollar Company

20981

CHAMPAGNE

Delbeck & Co., Rheims

VIN BRUT - 1906 Vintage

SPARKLING MOSELLE

All French Liqueurs

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Central 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

17997

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks, which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th February, on account of China New Year Holidays.

20989

American Men's and Children's SHOES FOR SALE.

Room 129 Kalee Hotel

Hours 1 to 2 p.m., 4 to 5 p.m.

20985

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The General Electric Co.
(of China), Ltd.

From January 30th our Offices, Godowns, and Electrical Showroom will be at Nos. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

20987

LIQUID TAR SOAP

(PIX-SOAP)

The finest shampoo for the Hair makes it clean and fluffy

FRAGRANT
ANTISEPTIC
CONVENIENT

75 cents a bottle.

Mactavish & Co., Ltd.
Chemists:
Opposite the Garden Bridge.

Valuable Ground For Sale

A valuable and large piece of ground, about 3,000 Fangs, for sale, suitable for the erection of various kinds of factories or workshops. It is situated outside the South Gate (business centre); its front being on the Bund of the "Hsiang River" and backing on the Railway. The price is quite moderate.

Please address letters to Mr. Tsai Cheung-fu, No. 20, Sha Ho Street, of South Gate, Changsha, Hunan.

20983

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venenal Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

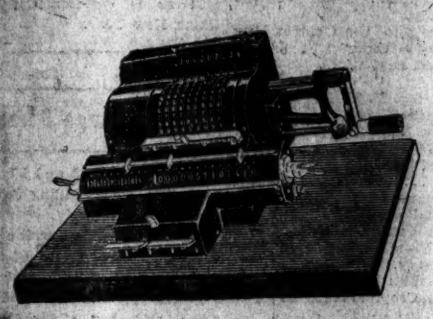
Thos. and Wm. Smith's

FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE

From 2¾" to 4" Circumference
Newly arrived from Newcastle-on-Tyne

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, BROADWAY

MARCHANT



CALCULATING MACHINES

SAVE ALL FIGURING TROUBLES

Phone us for demonstration

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

'PHONE CENTRAL 4778 — 4 Canton Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: "MACKBAUCK"

The Stewart

SPEEDOMETER

is the choice of all motorists who want a speedometer that they can be sure is accurate and dependable

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. [OPPOSITE RACE COURSE]

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will to be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfa tion of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electri lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

Cheap Sale

Until February 1st only Best Jade Stone Gold and Silverware for sale at 40% less than regular price.

Sing Fat & Co.
42-F Kiangse Road

20774

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
Continental Import & Export Company
8 MUSEUM ROAD.

18887

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table

Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens.

Now vacant large and small rooms with board. Terms reasonable.

Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

WESTERN DISTRICT

One small cosy furnished room to let with board. Bathroom attached. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, flat and furnished room. Apply to 9 Boundary Lane, North Szechuen Road.

21009 F.1.

TO LET, very centrally situated, comfortable and well-furnished apartments of four rooms, together with bath, kitchen, and servants' quarters, from March. Rent $175 per month. Apply to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS.

20969

TO LET, two large rooms (first floor), 87 Range Road (near the North Szechuen Road).

20964 J.30.

HOUSES WANTED

TWO BACHELORS want to rent a furnished house or flat in French concession, Western district, or International settlement from beginning of February for a period of three to four months. Own cooking, modern bathrooms. Please apply to Box 72, THE CHINA PRESS.

20994 J.31.

APARTMENTS WANTED

ROOM and board wanted by young foreigner. Rate around $70. State particulars to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.

21003 J.30.

WANTED, one or two rooms with bath, suitable for two American gentlemen. Centrally located. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

21004 J.31.

WANTED, by single man, furnished room with morning tea, in Central District, but not in private family. Reply, stating rate, to Box 61, THE CHINA PRESS.

EDUCATIONAL

STUDENT of Petrograd university wants English lesson in exchange for Russian. Apply to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.

21005 J.30.

ENGLISH LESSONS by English gentleman; new easy method. 17 Nanking Road, top flat.

20980

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations of agreements, letters, legal documents, advertisements, articles and commercial documents and literature undertaken by translator experienced in consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work. Accuracy ensured and confidence respected. Please apply care of Chang Nieh-tun, 1 Museum Road or P. D. 159, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED immediately, a young lady to take charge of a skating rink. Must be experienced in skating. Apply personally to No. 107-9 Hankow Road, between 10-12 a.m. and 3-5 p.m.

20996 J.31.

WANTED, a Christian lady to take temporary charge of a small Mission Girls' School in Shanghai. Knowledge of Chinese desirable. For further particulars, please apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.

20982 J.30.

WANTED, experienced stenographer and typist. Apply, stating nationality, experience and salary expected, to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

20946 J.30.

SITUATIONS WANTED

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST: American lady, who has held positions of trust and acted as private secretary, seeks position with a reputable American firm. Excellent references. Apply to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.

21006 F. 4

MISCELLANEOUS

BRITISH business man (resident in Manchester) is open to represent China house dealing in Sundries and Fancy Goods. In direct touch with market formerly monopolised by German manufacturers. Unquestionable credentials and connections. Address, in first instance, Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.

20976 J.30.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, small furnished house for eight months, from March. Apply 33 Sinza Terrace. Telephone West 1491.

20995 J.30.

TO LET: No. 11 Tifeng Road, at Yu Yuen Road, very modern six roomed residence with attics, tennis court, garage, stabling. Rent Tls. 100. Apply on premises.

20927

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms, garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road.

20860

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns on Kiangse and Canton Roads. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road, Tel. No. East 24.

20936

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, by lady going home. Hand sewing machine; set baby's clothes; magnificent ostrich feather; electric iron, 220 volts. Sacrifice. Separately or together. Apply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.

21007 J.31.

FOR SALE, a nearly new L. C. Smith No. 5 typewriter. In excellent condition, and but little used. A bargain for cash. Apply to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS.

21001 F.1.

CORRUGATED Iron Motor Shed for sale, size 20'×12'×9', gable roof, built in sections, with woodwork framing, easily removed; two large framed doors, bolt and Yale lock, window, etc. Condition as new; cost Tls. 250, price Tls. 150. Apply F. J. Norbury, 1 The Bund.

20988 J.30.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 29, 1919.
Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 5/0=Tls. 4.00
@ exch. 72.3=Mex. $5.53
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 119=Tls. 84.03
@ 72.3=Mex. $116.22
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.05
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 256
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1830
Native Interest ..... Tls. .08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	not received
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 25.98
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. G.	$4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/0
London	Demand	5/0⅛
India	T.T.	333½
Paris	T.T.	650
Paris	Demand	653
New York	T.T.	119
New York	Demand	119½
Hongkong	T.T.	64½
Japan	T.T.	43½
Batavia	T.T.	282½
Singapore	T.T.	46½

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand	5/1
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	5/2½
London	4 m/s. Docy.	5/2⅞
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	5/3
London	6 m/s. Docy.	5/3⅛
Paris	4 m/s.	681
New York	o/d Docy.	120½
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	124½

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 1,300 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $10.50

Customs House Exchange Rates
For January

Hk. Tls.	3.53 @ 5/1½		£1
"	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
"	1 @ 664	Francs	7.40
"	0.74 @ 121½	Gold	$1
"	1 @ 42⅞	Yen	2.61
"	1 @ 15	Rupees	4.26
"	1 @ —	Roubles	—

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, January 29, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
New Engineering Tls. 25.00 Mar.
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.25 Mar.
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 8.60 March
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 8.50 cash
Java Consolidated Tls. 13.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.85

Unofficial
Repah Tls. 0.70
Langkats Tls. 22.00 Cash
Langkats Tls. 23.00 March C. N. I.

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, January 29, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
S.M.C. 5½% Debs. 1914 @ Tls. 93.00 cash

Unofficial
Yangtszepoo Cottons @ Tls. 8.60 cash
Samagagas @ Tls. 0.75 cash

PARIS EXCHANGE
(French Wireless)

Paris, January 28.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange:

Paris-London cheques	26.00
War Loans: 3 percent	63.10
4 percent 1917	74.55
Liberty Loans:	
4 percent 1913	74.25
5 percent	92.50

Cotton Market

In their report for week ending January 30, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son, write as follows:

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has been rather quiet and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range, with the net result of a moderate decline from last week's level. The readjustment in values has tended to equalise sentiment and has fostered a less aggressive attitude both on the Japanese and local markets, and a greater inclination to await developments on the future course in Mid-Americans.

The reasons assigned for the continual decline in Mid-Americans are the liquidations by discouraged hongs, due to continuance of small spinners taking in sympathy with the labor unrest, poor demand for cloth, and hedging of spots these have influenced the market daily since the 17th inst. to lower levels. The price of Mid-American, future delivery, is below the present cost of production, and much lower than the value at which cotton goods are quoted. Spinners on both sides of the continent are operating on a big margin of profit, but taking advantage of present unsettled conditions, they are buying from hand to mouth only in order to make their position all the better.

From latest advices to hand, in addition to the foregoing report, speculators were still operating on the theory that cotton is due to go lower with most other commodities owing to the world having changed from a war to a peace basis, ignoring the scant supplies of raw cotton and cotton goods in the world outside of the U. S.

As to the China market, the outlook for the immediate future continues uncertain, but aside from intermediate fluctuation, the dominant factor in settling the question of the price at which the balance of the crop will be sold is undoubtedly to be found in the outlook of the yarn market after the Chinese New Year. From present indications it is in quite a healthy condition and holidays.

Looking at the situation in the broadest way, we believe that as the outlook for yarn remains favorable, coupled with the fact that Europe must buy within the near future, and especially since the ban has been raised on the raw material, the preponderance of chances will be in favor of the world markets. In the meantime, however, the market will be governed by the action of professional operators, so that for the future we see no reason to depart from the policy we have been advocating in our previous reports of buying whenever the market seemed unduly depressed. Tone of the market, quiet.

Liverpool, January 24, 1919.
Liverpool Market: Egyptian
Mid American Jan. 17.39 pence.
Mid American March 14.63 pence.
Mid-American Spot 14.63 pence.
Market, steady.

New York, January 27, 1919.
New York Market:
Spot 25.95 cents.
March 22.05 cents.
May 20.95 cents.
Market, easier.

Bombay, January 28, 1919.
Indian Market:
Broach 587 Rps. per candy.
Market, easier.

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co.'s report for January 30 says:

China Cotton.—Our market during the past week continued dullish with hardly any variation either way. There being very little or no demand, whatever little offerings transpired met with no encouraging support and prices, though for a very brief period, showed signs of sagging, yet at the close assumed a more steady tendency thus remaining at the same level as those ruling last week. Tone of the market, steady.

N.B.—Owing to the Chinese New Year Holidays there will be no circular issued next week.

Liverpool:
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellaridis ..... 27.30d.
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal. 16.29d.
Price of Good Middling .... 19.76d.
Price of Good Middling last reported ..... 20.83d.
Tone of market, steady.
New York Market:
Price of Mid American. Mar. 22.05d. May 20.95d.
Market steady.
Indian Market:
Broach, New Crop. ....Rs. 587 per candy.
Market steady.

Confirm Liquidators For Hoong On Co.

Mr. S. A. Seth and Mr. A. H. Mancell were confirmed as liquidators for the Hoong On Steamship Co., Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) at a meeting of creditors held yesterday in pursuance of section 181 of the Hongkong Companies' Ordinances.

Hankow Market

Hankow, January 22, 1919.
Finance And Money Market

We have a very quiet week to report, with but few bills offering and some inter-bank business in T.T.

With foreign banks unwilling sellers and Chinese having to remit the T.T. rate on Shanghai hardened to 97½ and 97.6, while 97.75 was also reported as having been done.

Dollars remained steady at 70.3 buyers and 70.5 sellers Chinese market.

Interest: 13 percent. Changsha exchange: 27.

Exports

There has been no change since our last report and we have no business to report. Markets are steady.

Imports

Business is practically at a standstill as is customary just before China New Year.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon's report for week ending January 29, says:

Exchange:—The London and New York maximum prices of silver remain at 48 7/16d. and G.$1.01½ respectively. The estimated stock of sycee and bar silver is reported Tls. 25,381,000. The local stock of Chinese and Mexican dollars is reported $14,080,000.

Weaver's Employe Slays 13-Year-Old Girl

Lovelorn Youth In Statement To Police Reveals Peculiar Train Of Thought

Kobe, January 21.—As already mentioned, a young man named Harata Kenzo, aged 20, employed by a weaver of Kami-Kyoku, Kyoto, went out on the 18th instant accompanied by his employer's daughter, Matsuo Sadako, aged 13, saying that they were going to a cinema hall. The two did not come back, however, and the following morning the girl was found murdered near Higashiyama. It was believed that the murderer was Harata, and the police had been searching for him when, on the 118th instant, he surrendered himself at the Otsu police station. From he statements made by the young man in the course of examination at the police station it seems that he was in love with the girl. He regarded it as preposterous to ask his master for the hand of his daughter and was sure that when she came to a marriageable age his love for her would be disappointed. The young man accordingly preferred to kill her and himself. With this resolution he enticed the girl away, pretending to take her to a cinema hall. At some out-of-the-way spot near Higashiyama he strangled her to death, but failed to kill himself. For two days he wandered about Kyoto and Otsu until he finally gave himself up to the Otsu police.

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refracting and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun Glasses and Goggles.
THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
69 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1342
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

JUST LANDED
BAUER'S SANATOGEN
MADE IN U.S.A.
Sole Agents:
THE SHANGHAI DISPENSARY
Telephone, Central No. 267—24 Foochow Rd.

SHORT LOANS
We can arrange short loans in
AMERICAN GOLD
on approved local securities
Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Road

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.
of San Francisco
IMPORTERS EXPORTERS
Are now located at
No. 10 THE BUND
Telephone: Central 3083
Cable address "SIMMONS"

龍飛 **The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd.** 龍飛
(Established 1851)
SOLE AGENTS FOR:
Automobiles Berliet, Lyon..... Berliet Cars
The Studebaker Corporation of America..... Studebaker Cars
F. B. Stearns Co., Cleveland, O. Stearns-Knight Cars
Scripps-Booth Corporation, Detroit..... Scripps-Booth Cars
Fabbrica Italian Automobili Torino ..... Fiat Cars
Arrangements were made some time ago for monthly deliveries of the above mentioned cars.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR
The Prest-O-Lite Co., Indianapolis, Storage batteries
Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp. Chicago ..... Stewart produce
Large stocks of all kinds of motor accessories and supplies
All kinds of Automobile repairs undertaken
Owners of the largest and best equipped
COACH-BUILDING WORKS
in the Far East
which designs and constructs all types of bodies, from commercial vans to luxurious pleasure cars.
Estimates prepared free of char
TELEPHONES:
General Office No. West 1248. Garage Nos. West 1202, and West1213

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

R. MARTENS & Co., LTD.
1 The Bund
WHITE ZINC -:- WHITE LEAD
RED LEAD -:- RED OXIDE
MARINE PAINTS
LINSEED OIL, RAW
LINSEED OIL, BOILED
Brandram Henderson Ltd.
Canada

R. MARTENS & Co., LTD.
1 The Bund

Express speed for letters — no stops

The Self Starting Remington clears the tracks for express speed on all correspondence. No local stops for switching the carriage. The switching is automatic—instantaneous.

This Remington invention, fully protected by Remington patents, makes every typist a faster typist, because it forces more automatic speed out of the machine itself.

Its 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. time-saving helps put today's letters through today. Fortunately, we have been able to accomplish this great time-saving without increasing the price of the machine.

The Self Starter feature is built into and found only in the
SELF STARTING
REMINGTON
TYPEWRITER
Grand Prize—Panama-Pacific Exposition

If you want to see the greatest time-saver in correspondence typewriters, we shall be glad to demonstrate this new Remington machine on your own work. Write or 'phone today. Descriptive folders mailed on request.

MUSTARD & CO.
22 Museum Road Shanghai

During the War
10,000
Oliver
Typewriters
were bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes
Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
KAIPING Coal Coke
For all Industrial and Household Purposes
Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve	Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	19,500,000
	$34,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

MITSUI BANK, Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 20,000,000
Reserve ..... Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.

I KENJOH, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,953.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyua.	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Shang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行業儲中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	

Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,713,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo; San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HN TAO, Manager;
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,800,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau
		Valdivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital	$541,000.00
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Deposits (June 30, 1918)	$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital	Frs. 30,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

The Mercanile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$4,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on January 28, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	18-20
Mandarin	"	16-20
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	30-40
Salmon	"	16-18
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	18-20
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	"	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	18-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Turkey	"	40-45
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.40
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	14-16
Teal	"	14-16
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Woodcock	"	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	12-20
Bananas	"	6-7
Cherries	"	none
Chestnuts	"	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-12
Peaches	"	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	"	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	10-12
Potatoes	per picul	$1.70-$2
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	"	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.25
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	"	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghhai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kweilee left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive on Saturday. The Ecuador sails for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same afternoon.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at Woosung early Monday morning. She will be despatched for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Prothos will be despatched for Marseilles via Hongkong and ports tomorrow. The tender conveying passengers and mails on board will leave the French Mail Jetty at 9 a.m.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$645 B.
Chartered	£50 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$405
North China	Tls. 122½ B.
Union of Canton	$850
Yangtsze	$210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$158 B.
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def / Indo-China Pref.	$156
"Shell"	132/6
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 32 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 37½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$157
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 131 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 24 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 85 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$120 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 80
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 60 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$15 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 168
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 125 B.
Oriental	Tls. 58
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 151 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 15½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8.30 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$99 B.
Green Island	$8.90 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 22 C.N.I.
Major Bros	Tls. 5 B.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 107½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$95
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.85
Weeks	$12¾
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 7½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 7½ B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.85
Senawang	Tls. 8.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.85 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4.95
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 250 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 68 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50
Shanghai Telephone	Tls. 76 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 160 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Santo M. ..Jan. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 31

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ....Jan. 31
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. ..Feb. 3

For Europe, etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.....Jan. 31
Per P. & O. s.s. Dunera ....Feb. 5

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per s.s. Grayson .....
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ..Feb. 7

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	1	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	1	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	3	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb.	9	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	15	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb.	22	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.R.
Feb.	28	New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar.	1	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	2	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	8	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	31	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	31	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Santo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	1	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	7	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	5	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	8	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb.	12	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	23	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE IND IA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	30	London, etc.	Benarty	Br.	G.L. & Co.
Jan.	31	London	Tajima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	—	Marseilles	Govo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	1	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M.M.
Feb.	2	London	Borneo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	4	Bombay	Dunera	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	11	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	15	London	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	15	Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	17	London, etc.	Nore	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	17	Liverpool	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	22	London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	26	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	—	Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	—	London	Glenavy	Br.	Glen Line
Mar.	3	London, etc.	Novara	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar.	3	London, etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
Mar.	3	London	Hyson	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	17	London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Mar.	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan.	30	9.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	3	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
Feb.	4	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	4	D.L.	Amoy and Swatow	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	4	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	6	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sulyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	8	—	Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	9	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Tean	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	10	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan.	30	10.00*	Chinwangtao	Chihli	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	30	9.00*	Chinwangtao	Singan	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	31	11.00*	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan.	31	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, C'tao & T.	Fengtien	Chi. B. & S.
Feb.	4	1.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan.	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Jan.	31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Feb.	1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Feb.	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chunking	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangwah**, Captain J. McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N. K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, January 30**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Thursday, January 30**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on **Friday, January 31**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 31**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru**, Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, January 31**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, February 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, February 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Lee**, tons 1,151, will leave on **Monday, February 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Findelson, will leave on **Tuesday, February 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Captain S. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Tuesday, February 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, February 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain F. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, February 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,868, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Thursday, February 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, February 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on **Friday, February 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Saturday, February 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 30**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen** remains for Chinese New Years on **Saturday** at Shanghai and will leave on **Tuesday** afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Yingchow**, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, February 4**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, February 4**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Suma Maru**, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, February 6**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sulyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, February 6**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, February 9**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Thursday, January 30**, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIEE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, CHINWANGTAO & TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 31**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubake, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, February 9**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 an 4235.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain Y. Irhikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **Sunday, February 2.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Steamer **Celebes Maru**, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **Saturady, Feb. 22**, at For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The S.S. **Siberia Maru**, 20,000 tons, Captain Y. Maki, will be despatched on **Monday, February 3.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA**, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Luzon Maru**, Captain D. Tamigumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of **Feb.** at ——— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, March 2.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment, to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For **CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.**—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For **WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN** (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. Sulyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For **NINGPO**—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
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Freight: Telephone Central 77.
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BY the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
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AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Ecuador	Feb. 1	S.S. Colombia	Feb. 8
S.S. Colombia	Mar. 1	S.S. Venezuela	Mar. 28

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA" .....16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Santa Cruz	Mar. —
S.S. Santa Cruz	May —	S.S. Colusa	May 1

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said)

		arr.	leave
*BORNEO MARU. (10,000 tons)	Capt. Y. Ishikawa,	Feb. 1	Feb. 2
*CELEBES MARU (12,000 tons)	Capt. J. Nemoto,	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
*ALPS MARU ....(15,000 tons)	Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	—	Mar.

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).
*LUZON MARU .....(8,000 tons) Capt. D. Imaizumi, Beginning of March

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

		arr.	leave.
AFRICA MARU ...(18,000 tons)	Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Mar. 1	Mar. 2

FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU ..(12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiga,	Mar. 4	Mar. 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU ..(5,000 tons)	Capt. M. Tsubake,	Feb. 7	Feb. 9

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

SUMA MARU .....(3,200 tons)	Capt. N. Iwamatsu,	Feb. 4	Feb. 6

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

No accommodation for passage.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
Shanghai to Vancouver — MARCH 1st
Subsequent Sailings from Shanghai

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong via Manila	
Empress of Asia	Mar. 29	Monteagle*	Feb. 18
Monteagle†	Apr. 9	Empress of Asia	Mar. 15
Empress of Russia	Apr. 26	Empress of Russia	Apr. 12
Empress of Asia	May 24	Empress of Asia	May 10
Monteagle	June 14	Monteagle	May 31
Empress of Russia	June 21	Empress of Russia	June 7

†Monteagle calls at Moji *Monteagle proceeds direct to Hongkong.

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At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 132.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCE OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	February 3
TENYO, MARU	For San Francisco	February 15
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

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THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
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WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	9th
S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	30th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	11th
S.S. "CHINA"	APRIL	9th

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
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For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 15
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hort,	Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Feb. 1
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

SANTO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Shibuya,	Jan. 31
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	Feb. 7
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Feb. 14

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Arakida,	Feb. 1
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki,	Feb. 5
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itouno,	Feb. 8
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Feb. 12

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Feb. 4

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Feb. 23

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Irisawa,	Mar. 2

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Feb. 3
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	———	Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 26

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
1645	300	0	dep. Peking arr.		2230	1950	1020
1925	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1935	1700	720
1931	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	1930	1650	710
1940	630	. .	arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1920	1645	700
. .	2210	524	arr. Mukden	dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 8.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	2115	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	— 624	1612
725	2125	—	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	— 615	1602
745	2145	—		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	— 600	1547
1143	124	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	— 139	1221
1457	449	—	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	— 2137	928
1801	752	—		arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	— 1748	640
7.	:	—	220		:		— :	8.
800	815	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	— 1726	1812
1039	1051	—	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	— 1453	1542
1300	1318	—	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	— 1152	1311
1315	1335	—		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	— 1142	1254
1558	1637	—	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	— 846	1032
1816	1835	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	— 620	810
9.	:	—	420		:		— :	10.
630	1851	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	— 545	2007
1136	2325	—	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	— 050	1442
1206	2345	—		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	— 030	1422
1657	412	—	600	dep.	Chuchou	dep.	— 2013	928
1849	600	—	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	— 1830	723

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line			Fast 5.
730		. .	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	1626
1420		. .	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	910

Yenchowfu-Tsinangchow Branch Line					Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800 d. Linchang a. 810 1410 2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsinangchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908 a. Tsochuang d. 702 1302 1902

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

FIND FAULT WITH JAPANESE SHIPS

Skippers Of Four Chartered Vesssls Say They Are Unseaworthy For Atlantic Service

Four of the Japanese ships turned over to the United States Shipping Board on charter as a part of the trade by which the United States was to get a quantity of Japanese tonnage in exchange for ship plates and shapes sent to Japanese shipyards are not regarded by their commanding officers as sufficiently seaworthy to sail to the European war zone, reports the Victoria Colonist.

For obvious reasons no statement has been made by the Shipping Board because of diplomatic questions involved. It may be said, however, that the Japanese Government is in no way responsible for unloading these ships on the United States even though the agreement was negotiated between the respective Governments.

Under the agreement the United States was to get more than 500,000 tons of shipping in exchange for 240,000 tons of ship's steel on the basis that one ton of steel will construct between two to three tons of shipping. The Japanese yards needed the steel to complete ships under way. The Government needed vessels badly and the deal provided that of the tonnage to be obtained 280,000 tons of shipping would be immediately delivered and the other 234,000 tons constructed in Japanese yards.

The negotiations were held up many months while steel to fill Japanese orders was held on the Pacific Coast. Part of this delay, it is known, was due to the fact that the Shipping Board objected to some vessels offered as being too old and not seaworthy.

Now reports come from the Pacific Coast that commanders of four of the chartered ships refuse to go into the war zone with them or to have guns mounted, claiming that even three-inch guns would strain these vessels too much. It is reported that one of them is an old Pacific mail steamship that is ready for the discard.

Every effort is being made by the Japanese Government to correct the situation. The Government is paying Japanese ship owners Yen 18,000,000, the difference between the Allied charter rates at which they had to be turned over to the United States and the prevailing Japanese charter rates.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

Saturday, February 1, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the French Mail Jetty at 9 a.m.

Monday, February 3, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Tuesady, February 4, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Siccawei Weather Report

Remarks on the 28.—Snowstorm in the Pechihli Bay. Squally weather in the Yangtsze Valley. The barometers have moderately to considerably fallen in Eastern China and risen in Japan.

Morning of the 29.—Rather strong Easterly squalls backing to E.N.E. in our regions, with some rain during the night and the early morning at Shanghai. The barometer begins to rise again. The depression is putting to sea on the coast at Chekiang.

Wednesday, January 29, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 32° F. inches	30.18	30.18
Variation for 24 hrs.	−0.25	−0.22
Variation for 12 hrs.	−0.00	−0.05
Wind—Direction	ENE	NE
Wind—Miles per hour	16.8	17.4
Temperature (Fahr.)	39°6	40°3
Humidity %	97	100
Nebulosity 0-10	10	10
Rainfall inches	0.18	0.11

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Japan & America, via N'saki	Santo M.	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & America	Santo M.	20.00	..	..	..	..	19.30
Japan Ports	Santo M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Sunning	..	8.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Hongkong and Canton	Harold Dollar	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Hankow	Chungking	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
V'stock and Siberia, via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Dalny	Kobe Maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe, via Suez	*Porthos	..	18.00	..	..	..	18.00
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe, via U.S.A.	Ecuador	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	Katori M.	..	15.30	..	..	..	15.00
Saturday, February 1.							
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Porthos	b8.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	do	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, February 3.							
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe,	Siberia Maru	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. and E'pe, via U.S.A.	Siberia Maru	..	15.00	..	..	..	14.30
Friday, February 5.							
Hongkong, S. Colombo, India, Egypt, & U. K'dom, via Suez	Dunera	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sulyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

* Ordinary and registered mails will be closed at the French Post Office at 5 p.m. and parcel post at 12 noon on previous day.

The British Post Office will be opened for business until 6 p.m. on Friday, January 31.

B = Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

E = Registered 5 p.m. on previous day.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

LAOU KIU CHWANG & CO.
P. 128 Nanking Road, Shanghai

SILK, SATIN, CREPE, GAUZE, PONGEE, EMBROIDERY, FURS, LACE, ETC., ETC.

Drapers, Milliners, Outfitters and Haberdashers

Telephone: Central 3169

Branch at Tientsin	Our Prices are the lowest in Shanghai	Established in 1857

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 29	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Jan. 29	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	Hongkong	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	Swatow	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 29	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 29	Japan	Wokaba Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 29	Hankow	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 29	Hankow	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 29	Chefoo	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Jan. 29	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	—	It. Tr. Roal		

$4.00 Per hour

FOR

HIRE CARS

'PHONE

WEST 1234

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.
40, Babbling Well Road

$4.00 Per hour

$4.00 Per hour

$4.00 Per hour

Astor Grill Rooms

Table Boarders

will find the best of food (home style), good service, and most moderate prices by the month

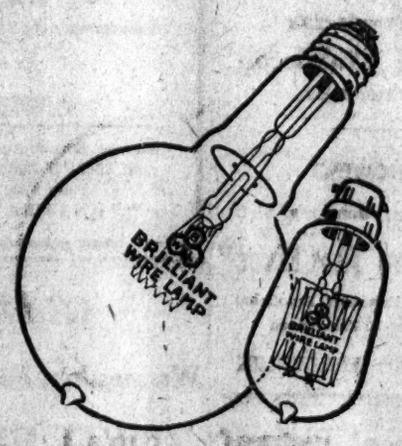
We cater specially for

Private Dinner Parties

Our food is the best in town and service is quick and efficient. Private parties may have the use of sittingroom and ballroom, where there is a good orchestra.

Bring your wife, your mother, your sisters, your friends.

13 - 14 - 15 Broadway. Tel. North 1846



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BWL
Brilliant wire lamp

Efficiency;—give most light and consume least current.

Economy;—save money not only on current, but also on renewals, because of their great strength.

Reliability;—give greater certainty of service -good long life -good clear light.

Obtainable from the Principal electrical Contractors or from

Tokyo Electric Co. and China lamp Co.,
Show Room
P 564, Nanking Road, 'Phone: Cent. 4907.

A-44

Amusements

Lyceum Theatre

CHARLES HOWITT
and
A. PHILLIPS COMPANY

TONIGHT
The great American detective drama
"Within The Law"

Friday, 31st, J. Bernard Shaw's brilliant comedy
"Fanny's First Play"

Saturday, Feb. 1st, the great Canadian drama
"Tiger's Cub"

Monday, 3rd: H. Annersley Vachell's Great Play
"The Case of Lady Camber"

Tuesday, 4th: The Sparking Comedy
"A Pair of Silk Stockings"

Wednesday, 5th: Walter Howard's Famous Drama
"The Story of the Rosary"

Thursday, 6th: The Charming
"Three Generation" play
(By Request)
"Milestones"

Friday, 7th: "Brieux's great lesson on the Social Evil (for adults only)
"Damaged Goods"

Saturday, 8th: By Special request
The Screaming Farce
"A Little Bit of Fluff"

USUAL PRICES
Booking at Moutrie's.
20914

'Paramount Pictures'
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
TONIGHT
FANNIE WARD
in
"Her Strange Wedding"
From The Story By
George Middleton
In Five Parts

SHOWING
Tomorrow, January 31st
"The Love That Lives"
With The Foremost Emotional Actress Of The Screen
PAULINE FREDERICK

'Paramount Pictures'
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
TONIGHT
ANN PENNINGTON
IN THE CHARMING STORY
"The Little Soldier Girl"
BY CHARLES SAVER
IN FIVE PARTS
and
Tomorrow, January 31st
ONE OF THE BEST
PARAMOUNT SPECIAL FEATURES
MARGUERITE CLARK
in
"TheValentine Girl"
BY LAURA SAWYER
IN SIX PARTS

Shall We Go To Berlin?

By Frank H. Simonds
(*New York Tribune*)

The developments of the last few days in Berlin and in Germany generally all suggest unmistakably that it will be necessary for Allied armies to go to Berlin. Such a step will not have any relation to the war that is over. It will not be in order to imitate the triumphal entry of German troops into Paris in 1871 or to add to the emphasis of Allied victory; it will be solely to preserve Germany from the rapidly growing menace of a Russian condition.

We know very little of the origin of the revolution which followed immediately upon the collapse of German resistance. It may or may not have been wholly or in parrt arranged. There remains the stong suspicion that the Kaiser left his country convinced that he would be recalled at no distant date. Even stronger is the suspicion that the military leaders abdicated in the hope of fastening upon the Socialists and Liberals the responsibility for the surrender to the foe.

But whatever were the immediate purposes of those who aided in making the revolution possible, it is plain that events are now taking a course far different from that which could have been desired not merely by the imperial and military elements, but by the Liberal elements whose Liberalism stopped short of Bolshevism and anarchy. Slowly but still unmistakably the German revolution is going the way the Russian and French revolutions went; it is drifting toward anarchy and terrorism.

The cause is simple to recognise. For seventy years, ever since the reaction following the short-lived outburst of democracy in Germany in 1848, the German people have been ruled with an iron hand and by an executive with power which was absolute. Having been for two generations the most governed people in the world, the Germans now find themselves without government, without machinery for government, without masters, without leaders and with an incredible burden of discredit resting upon all the men and the machinery which in the past have regulated them.

In addition, there are all the consequences of war—weariness, misery, privation—added to the inevitable concomitants of defeat—humiliation and bitterness. And in this situation the inevitable has been taking place. The old leaders are gone, or so nearly discredited as to have no appeal. The new names are names like that of Liebknecht, which connote anarchy, not order. Germany is sinking day by day into a condition out of which only one thing can come, and that is disorder, riot, terror.

It therefore becomes more and more manifest that if Bolshevism, which still dominate what was once the Russian Empire, is not to advance to the right bank of the Rhine order must be preserved in Germany against the hour when Germany, herself recovering from the shock of her defeat and the earthquake of her revolution, shall be able to resume control of her own affairs. It is not a question of conquest; it is not a case of punitive occupation; the question of the hour is one of saving the world from a new and dangerous extension of Bolshevism, and the solution seems to be the temporary occupation not merely of Berlin, but of the whole German territory.

He would be an optimist who could believe or assert that in the month which has followed the signing of the armistice at Senlis conditions in Germany have improved. In point of fact they have steadily grown worse, because each day and each week in which chaos continues the disintegration becomes more complete. The mass of the German people, to judge from the accounts we receive of the observations of Allied correspondents in occupied districts, are apathetic, stunned, not yet shaken by violent emotions, but deprived of all the forms and machinery of organised existence.

And in the same time the industrial and economic conditions are not improving. Germany is a great industrial nation, and the whole industrial establishment is not only paralysed, but destined to remain paralysed for a long period. The iron districts of Lorraine and Silesia are lost to France and to Poland; the coal regions of the Saar will inevitably be occupied by the French during the period in which the French mines about Lens, ruined by the Germans wantonly, are being restored. German shipping will hardly be able to begin operations again for many long months, and Germany is destitute of raw materials necessary for her factories.

All the elements of eventual anarchy are thus present in Germany at this moment. But there still remains the deep seated tradition of order and of discipline and the unmistakable desire of the mass of the people to resume life without more of disorder or riot. This latter is a solid foundation on which to build, while it remains, but it will not endure indefinitely. If it goes, then we shall face something approximating the Russian situation, made almost insoluble by the lack of any stable elements.

These are the facts which underlie the present reports of an extension of Allied occupation as far as Berlin. Such an occupation may easily be on the invitation of those elements in Germany which must be the foundation of future reorganisation. The Allies cannot permit the repetition in Germany of the Russian events; Germany seems more and more to be approaching a state of complete helplessness in the face of the rise of anarchy. Therefore, nothing is more probable at the present moment than that Allied armies will have in the next few months, by their presence, to save Germany from ruin and preserve order until such time as the elements of order and stability in the country can reassert themselves.

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 30th and 31st January and 1st and 2nd February
TRANS-ATLANTIC'S
Weird, Wonderful, Mysterious Serial
"The Mystery Ship"
1st and 2nd Episodes

A spectacular Serial of colossal thrills and majestic scenes, 18 Episodes of growing curiosity, compelling interest. By far the best Serial that has ever been put on the market.

Also showing
Two Double Reel Screaming Comedies

Usual Matinees on Saturday and Sunday

APOLLO THEATRE Thursday, January 30th 31st, February 1st, 2nd

A FEAST OF GOOD VAUDEVILLE
Mlle. BLANCHE ROSSETTI, Mons. ARTHUR BAROEN
The clever classical duo in an
OPERATIC REPERTOIRE
Boheme — Faust — Tosca — Il Trovatore
Miss TESSIE TURNER in new Jazz Songs
The inimitable—FREDONY—the master
— in a bunch of new comicalities —
SEE HIS DANCING SKELETON
A scream from start to finish
Wm. Fox Presents
BERTHA KALICH
The only woman in the world to equal Sarah Bernhardt.
IN
"SLANDER"
A modern society Photo-Drama that every woman should see and man study
It is another Great Fox Picture
AMERICAN WAR NEWS

Matinee, Saturday at 4 p.m.
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
Final Epoch
"PUNISHMENT"

Matinee, Sunday 3 p.m.
FREDONY AND COMPANY
and
Chas. Ray in "The Clodhopper"

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Wednesday, Feb. 5th and Saturday, Feb. 8th
TWO PIANO RECITALS
will be given by
THE FAMOUS ITALIAN PIANIST
MARIO PACI
Full Grand Steinway Piano is supplied by the Firm for his tour.
Booking now open at Moutrie's.
Direction: A. STROK.

ASTOR HOUSE
Saturday, February 1st, 1919
GALA CONCERT
BY THE
FAMOUS ZIMRO SEXTETTE
(In aid of the Jewish Temple of Arts to be built in Palestine)
After the Concert there will be a
GRAND BALL
ADMISSION: $3. Booking at Moutrie's and Astor House.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	—	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	—	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22	—		Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—		Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2	—	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 11	—		Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 26	—		Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 7	—		Kanju Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.
Dec. 9	—	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 17	—		Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 23	—	Vladivostock	Michail	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 26	—	Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	—	Hongkong	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	—	Hongkong	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 31	—	Japan	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	—	Chinwangtao	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	—	Japan	Kimishima M.	Jap.	
Jan. 13	—		S. van Koetei	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Jan. 14	—		Esperanca	Am.	
Jan. 15	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M.M.
Jan. 16	—		Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 16	—		Hsinfoo		
Jan. 16	—		Kibi Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 16	—		Meihu	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Jan. 19	—	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan. 22	—	Chinwangtao	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 22	—		Shingping	Chi.	
Jan. 23	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	—	Dalny	Toyo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 23	—		Kiangping	Chi.	
Jan. 24	—	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Jan. 24	—	Hankow	Abkwang	Br.	A. P. Co.
Jan. 26	—	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Custom
Jan. 25	—	Japan	Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Jan. 25	—		Oakwood	Am.	
Jan. 26	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan. 26	—	Hongkong	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Jan. 26	—	Hongkong	Euplecela	Br.	
Jan. 26	—	Hongkong	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 26	—		Kalomo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 26	—		Bolestrand	Am.	
Jan. 26	—	London, ports	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
Jan. 27	—	Hankow	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 27	—	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 27	—	Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 27	—	Japan	Caddopeck	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 27	—	Hankow	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 27	—	Chinwangtao	Hekizan Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 27	—		Taisho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 28	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 28	—	Hankow	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 28	—	Hongkong	Akita Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 28	—	Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 28	—		C. of St. Helens	Am.	

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 29	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 29	—	Hongkong & Canton	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW			Snipe	Br. g-b.				
O.D.W.	Oct. 10		Villalobos	Am. g-b.				
W.T.W.			Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. g-b.				
			Kiangsi	Chi. g-b.				
			Litchean	Chi. g-b.				
			Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
			Kansien	Chi. g-b.				
			Llenkian	Chi. g-b				
BNB	Nov. 8		Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
	Nov. 15		Chienan	Chi. g-b.				
	Nov. 11		Fukong	Chi. g-b.				
SP	Dec. 21		Quiros	Am. g-b.				
O.D.W.	Jan. 7		Woodcock	Br. g-b.				
K.N.D.	Jan. 11		Bee	Br. g-b.				
Sp.	Jan. 17		Saga	Jap. g-b.				

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

JAPANESE VETERINARY HOSPITAL
DR. S. NAKANISHI
and
DR. G. KAWABE
Y-A 4 Barchet Road: Tel. N. 611
(near American Alliance Church)
20770

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves

THE OWNERS of the above Wharves having sold the same to the MITSUBISHI TRADING COMPANY hereby give notice to holders of Wharf Warrants and Landing Accounts covering goods stored at the said Wharves that all such documents are to be handed in to Messrs. Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office at Pootung on or before the 31st day of January, 1919, in exchange for new documents which will be duly issued by the Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office.

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves,
HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.

The Chang Kah Pang Wharves

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they will issue new Wharf Warrants and Landing Accounts to all holders of such documents covering goods stored at the above Wharves issued by the late Owners. All documents must be handed in to Messrs. Mitsubishi Co.'s Chang Kah Pang Wharf Office at Pootung on or before the 31st day of January, 1919.

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch.
T. K. GOTOH,
p.p. Manager.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.
20893

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at 10 p.m.
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No flues to clean, no matches scattered about the floor.
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